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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Reliability in Policies

THERE is one thing which the Progressive Conservative party needs more than anything else, and that is the kind of leadership which would re-establish it in popular confidence as a party which can be relied upon to mean what it says. It has a history to live down.

Mr. Meighen, in the party's difficult years after the First World War, enunciated a policy of consulting the electors before placing Canada in a state of war. Had he won an election on that policy and found himself in office when another war broke out we are confident that Mr. Meighen would have tried to live up to that policy, and would probably have resigned if he had not been allowed to; but we are certainly not confident that the Conservative party would have allowed him to carry out his promises.

Mr. Bennett enunciated a somewhat vague but certainly forward-looking New Deal economic policy, and thereby lost the support of so large a part of his following that he was never called upon to put it into effect; had he won the election we are again far from confident that the party would have allowed him to live up to it.

Dr. Manion fought an election on a definite promise of no conscription in a war which, although "phony" at the time, was already under way. It is quite beyond our power to believe that had he won that election, or had he won sufficient seats to be able to force the coalition which was his avowed objective, he would have been permitted to live up to that pledge.

Mr. Bracken, a cautious person with a very accurate knowledge of the difficulties of his predecessors, contented himself with making no pledges about any serious question whatever, and was eventually ousted for his lack of decisive qualities; the party wants a leader who will make decisions, but it does need to develop the habit of backing him up when he has made them.

We are not sure that Mr. Drew's campaign, so far as it has developed, is exactly the kind of thing to restore the party's prestige in this respect. It is heavily concerned with very minor issues, and there are times when it really appears as if the question which of two kinds of engine is better adapted to T.C.A. requirements, and the question whether Mr. Joel Aldred is a good announcer and was a loyal employee of the C.B.C., were actually the chief things on which the electors need to be consulted. This is in spite of the fact that Mr. Drew is much better off than some of his predecessors, in that the party has provided him with an excellent declaration of policy as recently as last October, which it cannot go back upon because it was adopted at a national convention, and which (except in the matter of tax reductions, in which it has been anticipated by the government) is full of excellent talking points for any campaign leader. We should like to see several of the planks of this platform hammered home before the voters in Mr. Drew's characteristic sledgehammer style.

What About Next Year?

THE one really good thing about general elections is that the discussions which precede them do gradually clear up some of the obscurities that cling about the policies of the contending parties.

There are few things, for example, about which we have felt more in the dark, until a few days ago, than the attitude of the Progressive Conservative party on the question of federal subsidies to the provinces, though we began to be somewhat reassured after Mr. Drew's visit to Newfoundland, in the course of which he told the Newfoundlanders that if he came to power he would make their subsidies larger.

But Justice Minister Garson made a speech two weeks ago in Manitoba which elicited from the *Globe and Mail* the most definite statement about Conservative policy on this subject that we have yet seen, and since Mr. Drew has not repudiated it we assume that it is a correct statement of what that policy really is. Mr. Drew, says the Toronto newspaper, is "the chief advocate of the main Rowell-Sirois recommendation, one which Ottawa has totally ignored since that painstaking Royal Commission made its report nearly ten years ago."

This main recommendation, we further learn, is that "Canada should adopt the principle of 'fiscal need.' Under this plan, each province would annually receive federal aid sufficient to bring its services, meaning its schools, highways, public health measures and so on, up to a national standard." There is, however, a qualification. "The initiation of this system would naturally go along with a new deal in taxation, clearly defining the sources to be tapped by Dominion and provinces."

Though the *Globe and Mail* does not mention it, it is amply obvious that this new deal in taxation can be effected only by an amendment of the Canadian constitution. In no other way can the Dominion or the provinces divest themselves of any of their present taxing area or acquire any other taxing area than at present belongs to them. There is at present no very wide agreement in Canada as to the means by which a constitutional amendment of highly controversial character can be procured. We do not say that it is unprocurable, but the procuring of it will certainly take a considerable amount of time, and will probably involve a lot of rather distressing haggling between the provinces.

Admittedly the system (if such it can be called) now being operated by the Dominion with the more or less cordial cooperation of eight provinces constituting something like one-third of the whole country is, as the *Globe and Mail* calls it, a "hit-or-miss system." But it is a system which can be kept in operation without a constitutional amendment. If Mr. Drew should come to power in June he too will be obliged to have something in the way of a "hit-or-miss system" to carry on with until he

(*Continued on Page Five*)

—Photo by Karsh

U.S. AMBASSADOR to Canada, the Hon. Lawrence A. Steinhardt, was among the prominent participants in the many official and social functions which marked the opening of Canada's 2nd International Trade Fair.

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"Ballerina, Number 2" is crisp watercolor by Charles Comfort A.R.C.A. He is a leading painter and professor of fine art at University of Toronto.

R. York Wilson, President of the Ontario Society of Artists, limned this witty comment entitled "Rehearsal," one of his many paintings of ballet.

"Ballet Dancer" by J. S. Hallam A.R.C.A. was included in an exhibition "Portraits of the Dance", at Odeon Toronto Theatre art gallery. Theatre's aim is to bring art to movie fans.

"Otomi Indian Dancers" is interpretation of Mexican native performance by William H. Newcombe. Newcombe painted in Mexico for a considerable period.

"Congo Rhythms" is abstract by Percy Taçon, leading Ontario art educator.

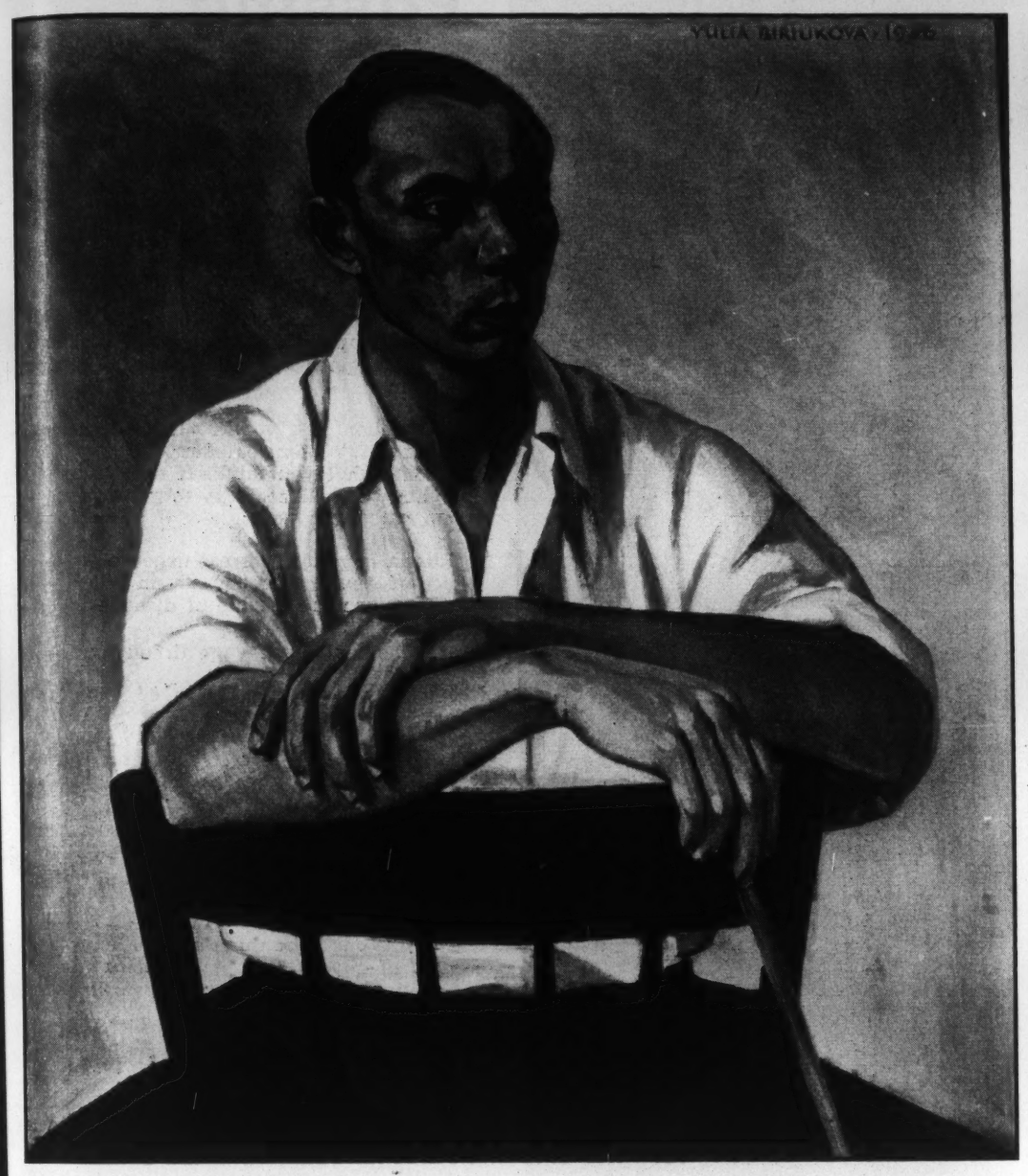
PORTRAITS OF THE DANCE BY TOP CANADIANS

By Paul Duval

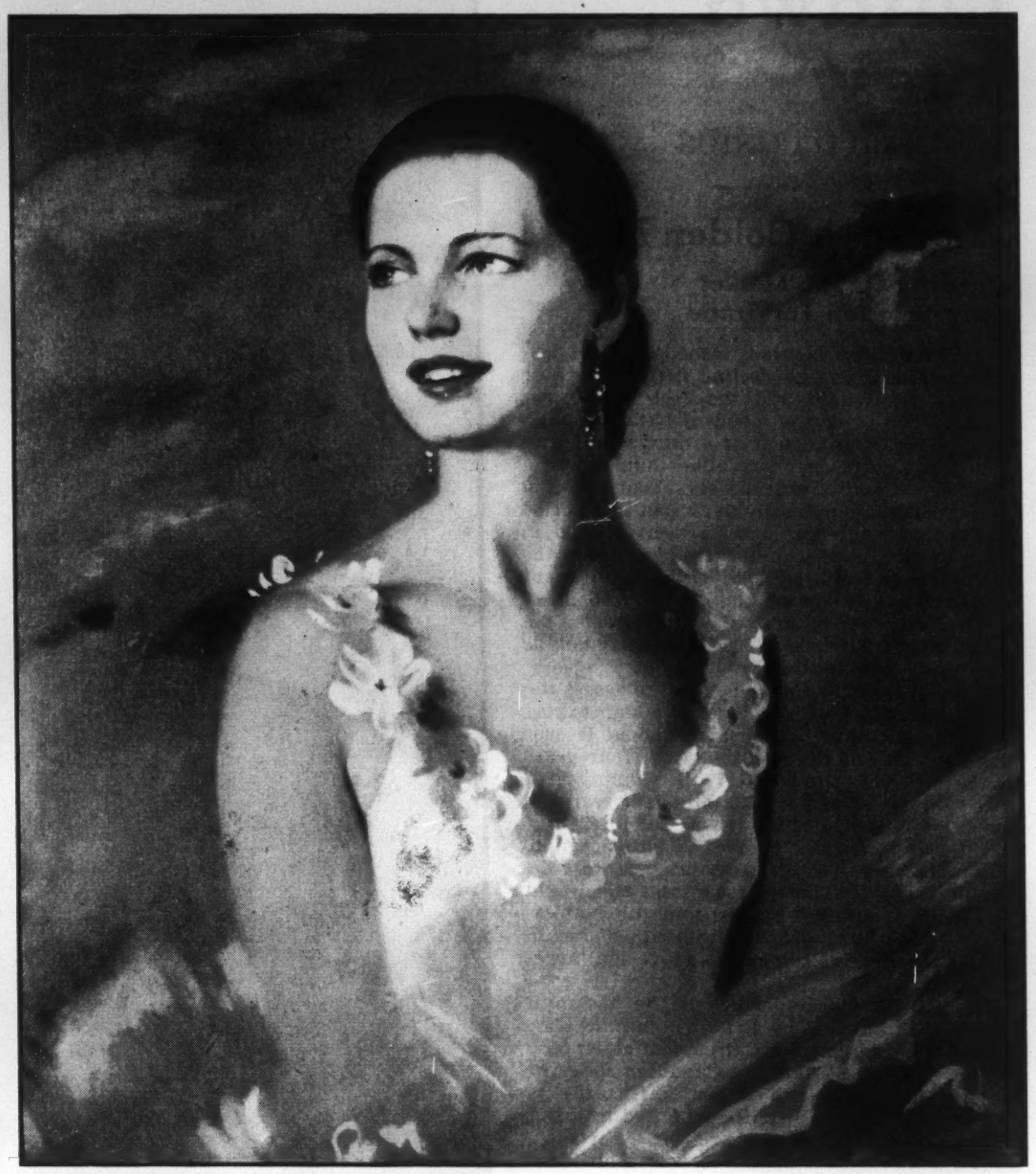
FOR the majority of people, art has usually been something for the few "initiated" to enjoy. The number of people who attend the art gallery exhibitions represents an infinitesimal proportion of our citizens. The reasons for the public's fear of, and lack of concern about, art are many; but there is only one sure way of overcoming apathy and timidity towards the subject and that is through mass-presentation.

Art, at present, is not an easy thing to take to the people. In the future, doubtless television will do for painting and sculpture the same service of education and popularization that radio has already accomplished in the field of music. For the present, the best means of introducing art in a large way would appear to be through linking it up with a field which already enjoys a mass audience. It was because of this realization, that the owners decided to build an art gallery into a gleaming new showplace, the Odeon Toronto Theatre. Here, within a relatively few weeks, 75,000 persons viewed one art show—a figure well over half of the number (120,000) who visit the Art Gallery of Toronto in *one year!*

Recently, an exhibit entitled "Portraits of the Dance" was presented in the theatre gallery. It was composed of paintings by a group of top-flight Canadian artists. Some of these reproduced on these pages provide an idea of the catholic breadth of selection represented by such exhibitions.



Both the subject and the painter of this picture are Russian. The sitter is Boris Volkoff, director of Toronto's Volkoff Ballet Company, the artist Yulia Biriukova.



"Barbara Ferguson Dancing" is by Academician Archibald Barnes, known for suave accomplished portrayals. Barbara Ferguson is now ballerina with American company.

Vividly costumed Catherine Dunham number inspired this "Caribbean Dance" scene by Toronto painter Helen Fitzgerald. Miss Fitzgerald is an outstanding designer.

James Francis created this richly-pigmented "Oriental Fantasy". Francis, who works in highly personal style, is one of Canada's leading younger painters.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Wanted–A Golden Key

Opening Of The Market Only Solution For Trade

APPREHENSION that Canada is heading toward a serious decline in export sales, notably to Britain and the rest of Europe, continues to color the mood of Ottawa policy-makers. Apart from fear of a third world war, which is a good deal less alive than it was a year ago, this current anxiety about external markets is the only really dark spot in a period marked by many reassuring aspects. Indeed, in spite of the gravity of the trade menace, the buoyancy and even excited enthusiasm about Canada's future among the people who make it their business to keep their fingers on the pulse of events is one of the impressive details of Ottawa thinking to-day.

It is not easy for the non-expert to assess the real seriousness of the threat to our export markets. We have been hearing about it ever since the end of the war, but with four years gone, the level of exports is still running at a rate of between $2.5 to $3.0 billions a year. (In the White Paper of 1945, it was set forth that "a figure of not less than $1.75 billions annually *at current prices*" was a practical and desirable target for postwar exports, and would assure high national income and full employment. Even allowing for the subsequent rise in prices, we are still somewhat above the target then set).

The British market, which is the one most seriously threatened by Britain's chronic scarcity of dollars, represents at present about $650 million a year. So far, the Canadian industry hardest hit by British import difficulties is manufacturing, with exporters limited to token shipments of 20 per cent of pre-war exports, or, allowing for price changes, of not much more than one-tenth in volume of pre-war sales. With manufactures largely eliminated, our sales to Britain have been recently confined very largely to foods, lumber, base metals. If Britain continues to be squeezed, the next thing to go will be the foods, other than wheat and flour, and there will be further reductions in lumber and base metals. This development cannot go on without showing up in falling prices and reduced employment in Canada, unless other markets can be found.

As Britain sees it, she is still spending $2.50 in Canada for every dollar Canada spends in Britain, and the natural tendency every time this problem is faced is to explore the possibility of Canada diverting some of her massive purchases now made in the U.S.A. (running currently at more than $6 from the U.S. for every $1 in purchases from Britain). Or, if Canada cannot expand her purchases directly from Britain, can she buy more from the sterling area, and thus provide more dollars in the sterling pool?

Before the war, Canada amassed a favorable balance of trade in her dealings with practically every country in the world except the United States, using all the surplus exchange thus acquired to settle her accounts with the U.S. Our vast purchases in the U.S. and our ability to meet our interest and investment payments there rested on this world-wide system. Will the U.S.A. make the historic decision—parallel to Britain's repeal of the Corn Laws—called for by the crisis, namely, to open her markets to the world? "This is the golden key—and perhaps the only possible key—which can open the way toward multilateral trade and convertible currencies," as Wallace Goforth phrased it in a survey of Canada's economic future.

•

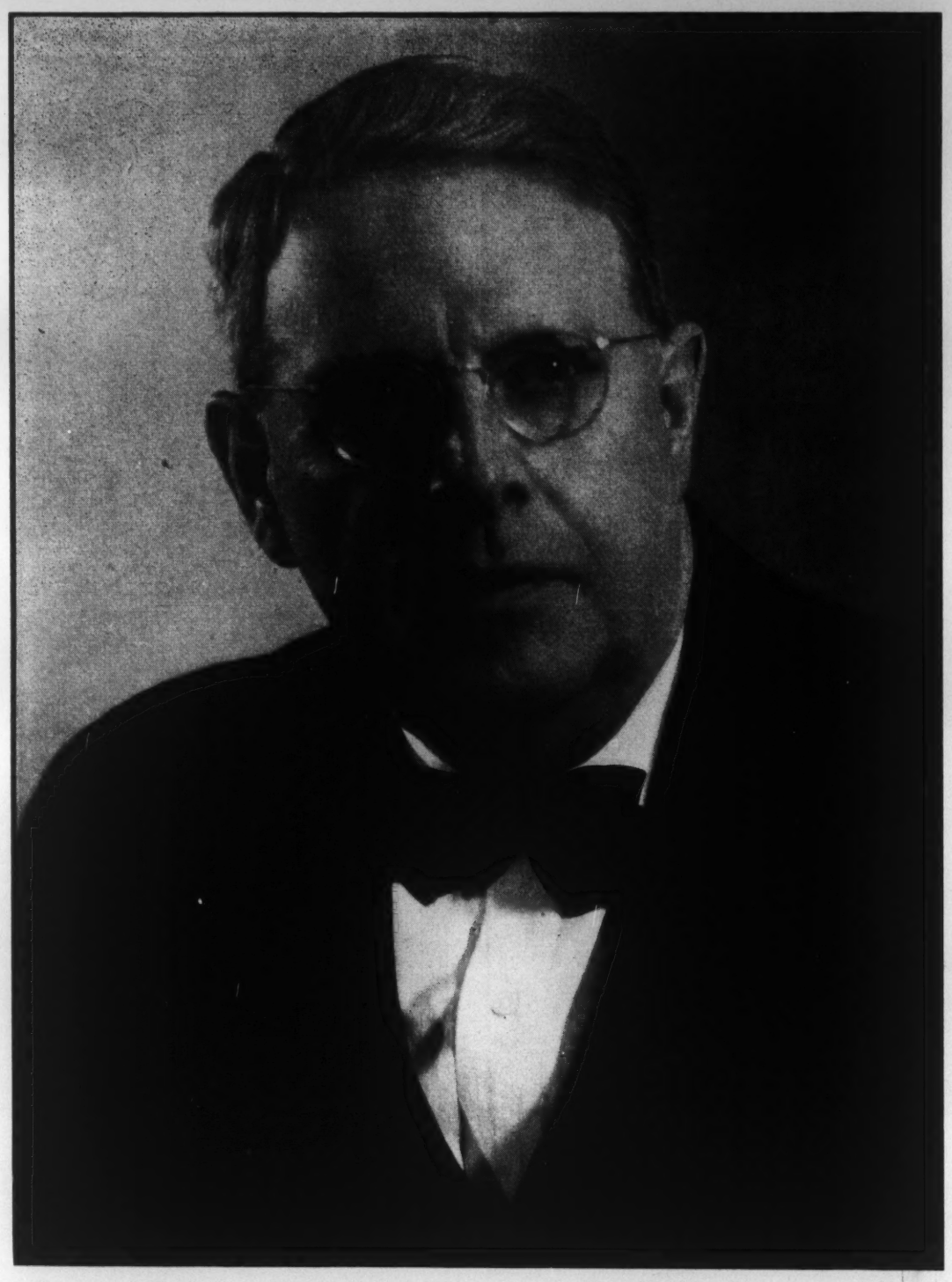
This Matter Of Prices

Picture Far From One-Sided When Seen From Britain

THERE are a good many angles of the current trade problem which are more complex than they seem at first glance. We have now heard so frequently that we accept it as gospel that one major difficulty is the excessively high cost of British goods.

It is quite true that many of the British products being offered can be obtained in alternative world markets at lower prices, and that Britain must face up to the need of making her trade fully competitive. But when Britain looks around the world for her own needs, hoping perhaps to buy more cheaply and thus begin the process of selling more cheaply, she finds the products of other countries at oppressively high levels, from her own point of view.

Canadian lumber costs here, I am told, about four times what it did pre-war. Canadian wheat which she bought all through the thirties at from fifty cents a bushel to a dollar, is now $2 a bushel (in store Fort William, which means a price well above $2 at Liverpool). Indeed, Hon. Harold Wilson, addressing an Ottawa audience, said that "Britain, a nation dependent more than any other on imports for its food supplies and raw materials, had to build up its trade again in a world of crippling shortages, in a world in which the prices of our imports had risen far more than the prices of our exports, *turning the terms of trade against us in a manner worse than we had known for a century past.*"



NEW PRESIDENT of the Engineering Institute of Canada elected at the 63rd annual meeting, is John E. Armstrong, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He has been railroading since 1900 and is currently engaged in a vast program of development.

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Character And Ability

Career of Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley Is Canadian Success Story

THE career of the Rt. Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley, who goes to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia after a brief interlude in private law practice in Montreal, illustrates again how in a relatively free and democratic society, as in Canada, character and ability coupled with opportunity will open the door to almost any post in the land. When I first saw the House of Commons from the Press Gallery twenty years ago, Mr. Justice Ilsley was a bright but inconspicuous back-bencher lost in the ranks of the five or six score of private members then seated behind the Mackenzie King ministry. He had begun life as a farmer's son, had helped put himself frugally through college by work on the land, had been articled as a law clerk, had practised law at Kentville, N.S., and had first contested a seat in 1926 when he came to Ottawa as a Liberal supporter.

The first time the private member made a distinct impression on Parliament Hill was in 1932, when he was chosen as one of the three Liberal members on the parliamentary committee which recommended a national system of radio broadcasting. His talent as demonstrated in that committee and subsequently in the House, guaranteed him a post in the government when the Liberals came back to power in 1935; and his subsequent rise to the most onerous and responsible job in the story of Canada's fiscal history then followed surely and almost automatically. The financing of the Second Great War was a task calling for great skill and acute sense of equity, and he was very largely responsible for its success.

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Margarine And The Law

Examination Of The Decision Shows Disturbing Effect

MOST of the controversy about margarine in Canada turned on the issue as to whether on behalf of one section of producers in Canada a food should be denied to those consumers who wanted it. Not much attention was paid to the details of the Supreme Court decision which upset to some extent the Dairy Industry Act, under which the manufacture, import and sale of margarine had for many years been prohibited.

Professor Frank Scott of McGill, in the current issue of *Obiter Dicta*, very usefully analyzes the judgment itself and relates it to the ever-important issue of national versus provincial powers.

The law banning margarine may have been inequitable, and possibly should have been repealed or drastically amended, but to have the issue disposed of by a judicial decision in which four of the judges held "that the section was an unwarranted invasion of the provincial jurisdiction over property and civil rights, except as far as the prohibition of import was concerned"—this is Scott's language—leaves some disturbing thoughts about national paralysis.

This is one more in a long succession of decisions in which the phrase "property and civil rights" has grown to such power and majesty as to dwarf other seemingly important phrases in the B.N.A. Act; and, as interpreted by Frank Scott and others, so as to continue the process of making the Canadian constitution into a very different instrument from what the Fathers intended. If the regulation of margarine is neither agriculture nor a subject covered by "trade and commerce," as four of the judges held, then it becomes a matter of property and civil rights and it is within the power of the province. What Scott deplores is an approach which assumes that the residue of legislative power is in provincial rather than in federal hands. What is the federal power to regulate trade and commerce worth?

Passing Show

THE White House is said to be falling down. Buckingham Palace, which the Americans thought would go first, is in good condition.

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"Mr. St. Laurent talks to his radio audience as though he were pleading a case before the Supreme Court".—*Ottawa Journal.*
Well, isn't he?

•

Some people think they are being comparatively religious when they study Comparative Religion.

•

"A million new voters will cast their votes on June 27."—Montreal *Star.*
That's what you think. If they're like their parents we shall be lucky to get two-thirds of them out to the polls.

•

Russia is going to great expense to jam the Voice of America broadcasts, in order to save the Russians the trouble of disbelieving them.

•

He who has a good wage already can best afford to strike for more.

•

There is one good thing about the republican system of government. A President cannot be a coalition; a parliamentary government may have to be.

•

Political Science

There is no place in politics,
For testing tubes of any sort,
But candidates—like scientists—
Do utilize the hot retort.

D. W. T.

•

General Lucius Clay seems to be the first great American hero who hasn't got that sort of feet.

•

Taxi-drivers with happy home lives are safer than the other kind, says a Canadian psychiatrist. Ask your driver how the little wife is today before you get into his car.

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Lucy says she will be glad when the election is over. At present she is afraid to travel on the T.C.A. or to listen to the C.B.C., and she is even beginning to wonder a little about the C.N.R.

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The Front Page

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can bring the ten provinces and the Dominion into an agreement for the changing of the constitution, and it would clear up a lot of uncertainty if the electors could find out, either from the *Globe and Mail* or from Mr. Drew, what the general theory of that temporary system would be. It might have to last for quite a long time, and it might even have a lot of influence upon what the permanent system will be when the country gets around to deciding on it.

There is even the possibility that it may be impossible for many years to bring the provinces to an agreement about this "new deal in taxation," and it would be valuable to know what happens in that event if Mr. Drew is in power. We know what happens with the Liberals in power, and while it may be hit-or-miss it does at least effect some redistribution of revenues if not of taxing power.

Drunks and Cars

THE only safe thing that a drunken person can do with a motor-car, it seems to us, is to stay out of it unless there is somebody else sitting in the driver's seat. In any other circumstances he is liable to be accused of being "in charge of" the motor-car, and to be in charge of a motor-car when you are drunk is a serious matter. It does not matter whether the car is on the road or not. It does not matter whether it has any gasoline or any carburetor in it; it is still a motor-car, even without these somewhat necessary accessories, and the law requires only that it shall be a motor-car, not that it shall be a motor-car able to run. The ignition may be locked and the drunk may have no key, but he is still in charge of the car and it is still a car.

If it is pouring with rain and there is no shelter, anywhere around, do not, if you are drunk, get into an empty motor-car in search of refuge; you will be in charge of the car. Do not, if you are drunk, attempt to ride in a motor-car which is being towed, or is on a car-carrier, or a railway truck. Do not, if you are drunk, get into a motor-car in dead storage in a garage. Oh well, let us say do not get drunk, and let it go at that.

The Holiday Question

IT BEING now clear that the wage-earning population of Canada is no longer willing to work on Monday when it falls between a Sunday and a statutory holiday, there remains nothing for our legislators to do but to accept this decision and register it in law, by making all possible holidays fall, not on the day to which they properly belong, but on the nearest Monday thereto.

If things are allowed to go on as they are, the first thing we know people will be taking both Monday and Tuesday off whenever Wednesday is a holiday, and after a while it will occur to them that it is foolish to come back from the country or the races or the seashore just for Thursday and Friday, and what started in to be a WEDNESDAY holiday will be another week off. And we must say that we are not convinced that the country's work can be done in much less than the time that we are now devoting to it. There are moments when we wonder whether it is actually being done now, or whether we are not living to some extent on our accumulated fat.

Cheque Without Stamp

DISCUSSION of the decision of a Toronto judge, that payment of rent by means of an unstamped cheque is not a valid fulfilment of the requirements of a rental-control order, has in general been extremely critical. That criticism, it seems to us, has overlooked the important fact that continued occupation of premises under a rental-control regulation is not the performance of an ordinary voluntary contract; it is the exercise of a privilege created in favor of the occupant by the legislative power. The enjoyment of that privilege is highly beneficial to the tenant, and highly unbeneficial to the landlord, and we can see no reason why that enjoyment should not be rigidly conditioned upon strict performance of the technical requirements imposed.

THE MAGICIAN

If one of these requirements is the payment of twenty-five dollars at a certain date, it is not fulfilled by a payment of twenty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents; and an unstamped cheque for twenty-five dollars is worth no more than that lesser sum. In the case of a voluntary lease, agreed to by both landlord and tenant, there would obviously be no possibility of cancellation on any such ground; but there is far too much inclination on the part of newspapers and the public to look on a rental-control tenancy as if it were the same thing as a lease, which it very definitely is not.

Conspiracy, Companies

WE HAVE been studying the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal in the case of the conspiracy charges against certain dental supply manufacturers of Canada, to which we made reference some months ago when the acquittal of these companies was sustained; and we have come to the conclusion that it is going to be very difficult to establish a charge of conspiracy to "unduly" lessen competition against any incorporated company. We do not say it is impossible, for the fact is that the dental supply cases were thrown out not because the prosecution attempted to prove connection between the documents on which they were relying and the responsible officers of the company, but because they made no attempt to do so. But we cannot resist the conviction that the reason why they abstained from the attempt was that they were sure that it would fail, and therefore relied on a faint hope that the judge might consider it unnecessary.

There is one element of proof which is necessary in order to establish a criminal charge against a company, over and above everything that is necessary to establish a similar charge against an individual. The Court of Appeal made this perfectly clear. You must not only prove the criminal act, but you must also prove that "the act relied on is that of an officer, servant or agent of the company" and that he "had authority from the company to perform the act." Proof that he was an officer is not difficult, but proof that he had authority to perform the act is a different matter. In effect the company has to be asked to assist in convicting itself, by providing evidence of a chain of authority, leading from the individual who performed the act (of agreement on prices or whatever it may be) right up to the board of directors who run the company. In the case of lawful actions whose consequences can be enforced in the courts, such as contracts of purchase and sale, this chain of authority is necessary and is always provided, and in important transactions the company's seal is attached as evidence. But in the case of unlawful actions, whose consequences will never be enforced in the courts but rest on the mutual good faith of the parties (as is always the case in a conspiracy), there is no need for such a chain of authority to be set down in writing or attested with seals. Our suspicion is that it usually is neither set down in writing nor even arranged in conversation; it is simply taken for granted by each participant in the conspiratorial agreement, that his company will stand by what he agrees to and that all the other companies will stand by what their respective representatives agree to, and that will be that. How you prove this assumption in court we cannot imagine.

Poet and Candidate

NEWS of the candidacy of A. M. Klein in the C.C.F. interest in the Cartier constituency of Montreal leaves us in a singularly divided frame of mind. We have no desire to see too large a C.C.F. delegation in the House of Commons, though we believe that by functioning as a third party it has had very useful effects upon the policies of both of the older parties and probably hastened the adaptation of our legislation to the rapidly changing character of the times. But if we had a vote in Cartier we should probably put Mr. Klein's name on the ballot.

He is high up among our most original, sympathetic and deeply thoughtful poets; and the idea of such a man sitting among the run-of-the-mine backbenchers in the Commons intrigues us strangely. (He might of course move down to a front bench eventually, but that takes time.) He is also a man who decidedly does his own thinking, and does it with an aristocratic mind, so that if he gets on in the C.C.F. there will be more cerebration in its councils and less mere counting of heads. He is a man who has shown a singular understanding of the French population of the province in which he lives. He is a lawyer and a professor. He is probably just the kind of man who would be appointed to a properly conceived and properly maintained Upper Chamber, but as there is not the slightest probability of his ever being appointed to the present Senate he will have to take his chance with the electors.

Teen-Ager Problem

THE newspaper lads have got it into their heads that teen-agers are a current subject of public interest, in which they are not far wrong, and they insist on using the term every time they have occasion to note that somebody who is in the news is more than nine years old and less than twenty-one. But it would be much better for clear thinking if the term teen-agers could be confined to persons who are over twelve and have not attained their nineteenth birthday. We are quite aware that nineteen is a "teen", but to talk about persons of that age as if they were identical with persons of thirteen and sixteen is simply to confuse the record. There is more difference between sixteen and nineteen than there is between any other ages three years apart in the whole span of human life. And there is more difference between thirteen and sixteen than should be ignored in any attempt at classification.

There are a lot of democracies in which persons of eighteen are considered adult enough to vote, and the C.C.F. wants them to have votes everywhere. A person of eighteen, unless his or her birthday occurs in the first half of the year, should have finished high school, unless the educational process has been interfered with by untoward circumstances, and if he or she hasn't finished high school (barring the untoward circumstances) we doubt whether there is much use in trying to. A person of eighteen can get married in almost any jurisdiction, and in some cases without parental consent.

The behavior or misbehavior (it is usually the latter that arouses public interest and excites the newspaper lads) of these persons is no more a reflection on the great majority of teen-agers, who are between twelve and eighteen, than that of the Beanery Gang is on the majority of people who eat in beaneries. We wish somebody would invent a designation for the young people of nineteen and twenty who think that they are adults before the law has recognized them as such, and would thus remove them from a category to which they do not properly belong.

About Newfoundland

"THIS IS NEWFOUNDLAND," published by the Ryerson Press ($4), is a worthy salutation to the tenth province. It consists of a score of Karsh portraits of leading island figures with judicious biographical accounts written by Mr. I. R. Smallwood, a really fine collection of scenic photographs by Cyril Marshall, a twenty-page survey of the island's history by Brian Cahill which will surprise a lot of Canadian readers, and the notable prologue, "Newfoundland," by E. J. Pratt, probably the most durably famous of the island's natives. The only thing lacking to complete our satisfaction is a map.

There can never have been any large collection of Newfoundland views so admirably reproduced, and their interest is enhanced by the romantic—and often tragic—tales of the old days which Mr. Cahill narrates so vividly.

The "Observer" Trust

THE May 1 issue of that excellent English Sunday paper, the *Observer*, was the first in many moons to carry ten pages instead of the recently prevailing eight, and the editor took advantage of the occasion to discuss at some length the policy and program of his weekly. This was about the time when Mr. C. George McCullagh was in England, and we earnestly hope that one paragraph of this editorial discussion came to his attention. It seems indeed not impossible that it may have been a result of a conversation between the publisher of the *Globe and Mail* and the editor of the *Observer;* for the relations between the two papers are intimate, the Toronto one using a large quantity of syndicated material from the London one, and Mr. McCullagh may well have discussed with his colleague a question in which they both take a lively—though a very different—interest.

"Finally", says the *Observer*, "we may perhaps mention that for some years now the ownership of the *Observer* has been vested in a Trust. The prime object of this is to safeguard the character of the paper as an independent journal. Under the Trust it is legally impossible for the *Observer* to be bought, and legally compulsory that its revenue shall be used only for improving the paper, for promoting the interests of good journalism, or for charitable purposes. In these ways the *Observer* has sought to give some practical expression to its own ideals."

If such a conversation took place we can imagine the astonishment with which the London editor must have learned that in the province of Ontario Mr. Frost, Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Dana Porter, with the entire approval and concurrence of Mr. McCullagh, have just legislated to make any such arrangement as the *Observer's* Trust unlawful, on the ground that it constitutes a grave menace to society.

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If Social Credit dealings don't astound you
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If you can stand exuberant and hearty
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And with each sentiment of every party
It happens that you totally agree;
If you can hear all sides on 'planes and housing
And then conclude that all they say is true,
If you can give three cheers, sincere and rousing,
For Coldwell, St. Laurent and Colonel Drew;
If promises of legislation stainless
Fall on your ear and don't stick in your throat,
Why, then, my son, you're gullible and brainless—
And, like myself, you don't know how to vote.

J. E. P.

Most Canadian Children Semi-Starved By Wrong Foods, Poor Cooking

By ANNE FROMER

The accusation that most Canadian children, even in adequate-income homes, are seriously under-nourished seems incredible. But proof is provided by figures from surveys by the Federal Department of Health and Welfare, collected during a period of high incomes.

Even in these days of vitamin awareness, a great many mothers still do not give their children the right foods. Only in a small minority of cases is it a question of price. And many others ruin the good food they buy by wrong cooking.

This is not theory but hard, irrefutable fact proved by official surveys. It has been known that such a situation existed but the figures quoted here are the most comprehensive and conclusive yet obtained.

The author is well-known to readers in Canada and the United States.

ALTHOUGH Canadian family incomes have been at an all-time high level during the past seven years, the majority of Canadian children today exist in a state of semi-starvation.

This statement may appear fantastic. But it is literally true. In the nation's largest city, for example, a survey by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies of a cross-section of the 119,000 schoolchildren revealed that exactly 64 out of every thousand had diets which could be classed as "good". The diets of two out of three children were described as "poor" or "very poor".

Next the doctors turned to three defects they associated with poor nutrition: Tooth decay, posture disabilities and low haemoglobin. They found a total incidence of 122 per cent. In other words, there were more of these defects than there were children! Which means that some children suffered from a combination of two or even three of these defects. Troubles attributed to diet deficiencies and associated causes were found to outnumber the other major defects by more than 50 per cent.

Moreover, the children examined were only those "healthy" enough to be attending school at the time. If absent pupils had been included, the record would have been worse.

In a check of 15,000 of Canada's 2,000,000 schoolchildren aimed specifically at the causes of absenteeism, Dr. A. J. Phillips of the National Committee for School Health Research, found 80 per cent of all absenteeism due to medical reasons.

Alarming Picture

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, juvenile health surveys conducted by the Nutrition Division of the Federal Department of Health and Welfare present this alarming picture:

BRITISH COLUMBIA: For every 100 children, there were 166 signs of nutrition defects chiefly attributed to deficiencies in riboflavin, vitamin A and indications of past rickets. More than four out of five children showed symptoms of riboflavin deficiency. Bad teeth, poor posture and underweight, all "to some extent related to poor nutrition", occurred 158 times among every 100 children examined.

SASKATCHEWAN: Rickets and deficiencies in the riboflavin—vitamin A groups were noted 142 times per hundred children; dental, posture and weight inadequacies, occurred 105 times among every hundred children.

NOVA SCOTIA: A detailed study of adult and juvenile residents of an island off the Nova Scotia coast took into account the following symptoms as indications of "definite and probable nutritional deficiencies": dietary inadequacy, riboflavin deficiency, underweight, past rickets, anaemia, subnormal serum ascorbic acid level, and deficiencies in vitamin A, protein, ascorbic acid, niacin and thiamine. At least one of these symptoms occurred 88 times among every 100 persons examined.

ONTARIO: This province has the best record in nutrition surveys. But, even so, a study on the same basis as the Nova Scotia survey of persons of all ages in one Ontario town produced 52 diet deficiency indications per 100 persons examined.

QUEBEC province (outside Montreal): In one county, the incidence of deficiency symptoms was 84 per cent; in another 54 per cent.

This, then, is the nutrition status of one of the most prosperous and civilized of the world's nations. Of a country which pays to the parents of every child from birth to age 16 the sum of $5 to $8 per month for the avowed purpose of placing all children on an equally high nutrition level.

Moreover, as has been pointed out, this situation has occurred at the height of a boom. Nutrition experts are particularly concerned with what would happen in the event of a reduction in national income, which would be automatically followed by even less adequate nutrition—and there is no margin for worsening in Canada's juvenile health status. What has caused the situation outlined? And, more important, what can be done about it?

Indignant Mother

For at least part of the answer to the first question, consider the example of a typical malnutrition case in Toronto calling for a home visit by a school nurse. When the latter mentioned "malnutrition" in connection with two children, aged eight and ten, the mother became indignant.

"I feed my children as well as any other mother in Toronto," she declared.

The social worker explained tactfully: "Malnutrition doesn't really mean the children aren't getting enough to eat. It means the doctors think they should be getting more of certain elements, that their assimilation and metabolism require more of certain types of nutrients."

These white lies, couched in professional jargon, placated the mother, and the nurse was able to discover just what Jimmy's and Joan's diets consisted of:

For breakfast the children ate "cream" type cooked cereal, with sugar and top milk, two slices of white toast each, jam and a glass of milk. That glass of milk was, incidentally, the last fresh white milk they were to see until the following day's breakfast.

In midmorning the children got milk at school—white or chocolate milk. These two preferred the chocolate, and their mother figured it "amounted to the same thing."

For lunch Jimmy and Joan had canned soup, white bread, cookies and an apple. On their way to school they bought and divided a chocolate bar. Dinner was a generous serving of meat, cabbage, fried potatoes, a jelly dessert with more cookies. Before going to bed each ate an apple.

"There", said the mother triumphantly, "that is just an average day's meals. What can your doctors find wrong with the way I feed my children?"

Unfortunately for her complacency, and the peace of mind of tens of thousands more Canadian mothers, the doctors find a good deal wrong with that typical diet. The Montreal survey, the most exhaustive yet undertaken in Canada, found that a majority of the diets of schoolchildren corresponded closely with that of Jimmy and Joan, findings which led to this recommendation:

"An extensive program in nutrition education for both parents and children should be undertaken. This education should stress the importance of following Canada's Food Rules in menu planning and food selection. Particular emphasis should be placed on the growing child's need for protective foods—milk, vegetables, eggs, liver and whole grain cereals and bread. The low consumption of these foods cannot be attributed solely to cost, as in many instances less valuable foods of higher cost were substituted. This shows that the importance of the protective foods was not fully realized."

Like Jimmy and Joan with their white bread and patent cereals, the Montreal children's diet was particularly weak in whole grain foods. More than nine out of ten were listed "poor" in this respect, and the report states: "In 91 per cent of the diets, whole grain products were almost entirely replaced by refined cereals and ordinary white bread. This . . . contributed to the number of unsatisfactory food-habit scores."

Other "contributions" spanned the

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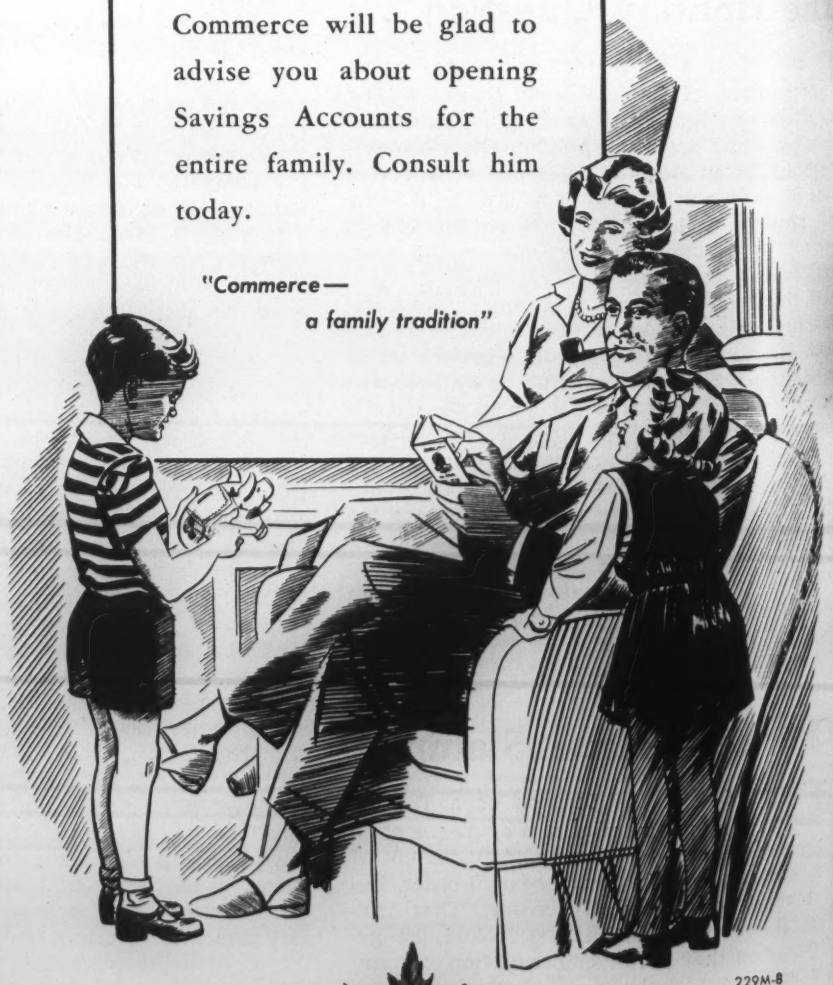

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

entire range of foods. Fewer than one child in three received enough meat, eggs and other high-protein foods for this important part of the diet to be classified as "good". Only about one in four got sufficient non-leafy cooked vegetables; more than one in three went short on green and raw vegetables; three out of the ten did not eat enough fruit. Even so, the classification "good" was merely comparative. It meant only the consumption of more than three quarters of the quantities recommended for good nutrition.

There are other qualifications. The relatively good consumption of leafy vegetables was based on the fact that 59 per cent of the children ate one serving daily. But leafy vegetables are among the foods most easily and frequently deprived of vitamins and minerals by *poor cooking methods*. The survey did not attempt to investigate the *quality* of the food eaten.

Significant

Another study, made at the request of the Newfoundland government by Canadian, English and American doctors did, however, go deeply into this aspect of malnutrition, with significant findings. The group made two diet-and-health surveys of Newfoundland five years apart, and issued a final report a few weeks ago.

In the first survey the doctors found that the average man, woman and child in Newfoundland showed no fewer than eight symptoms of deficiency diseases. Malnutrition in childhood and adolescence resulted in three out of four Newfoundlanders dying before the age of 40. Only one in ten reached the age of 60. The overall death rate was 20 per cent higher than in Ontario, and the mortality among children under one year, *well over 100 per thousand live births*, was two to three times above the North American average. Three out of four persons examined were underweight.

The doctors' personal observations of the children they examined were almost as significant as their clinical findings. They reported that the children "were apathetic and abnormally subdued . . . it is not to be believed that a well-fed group of youngsters could repress their natural exuberance for the long hours of waiting for examinations required of these children. Furthermore, there seemed to be no play indoors or out. In attitude and behavior the children resembled little adult men and women. At all ages they seemed older than their years. Their skin lacked elasticity and resembled the skin of adults. The skin of many young adults was atrophied and wrinkled."

Clinically, the doctors found that sound teeth were the exception. *Nearly half the Newfoundlanders over 16 years of age had lost all, or almost all, their teeth.* Seven out of ten persons had some form of gum disease. Every 100 persons produced 160 eye defects due to malnutrition, 90 lip-disease symptoms and 97 tongue maladies.

Suicide by Cooking

Newfoundland's poor health puzzled the doctors at first. True, the consumption of eggs, milk, citrus fruit and tomatoes was well below ideal standards, but that still left a diet far above what the health of the people showed: fish, potatoes, cabbage, bread and cereals, supplemented by one-fourth the Canadian consumption of milk and a little fruit. It was not until the investigators went into the kitchens of the islanders that they discovered that they were almost literally committing suicide by their cooking methods.

The very elements they needed most were being destroyed in the cooking pots. "The usual method of cooking potatoes is to boil after peeling," the investigators reported. "This robs potatoes of 50 per cent of their ascorbic acid. The potatoes are boiled in the morning and held for the noon and evening meals. The result is a loss of 100 per cent of the ascorbic acid for the latter meal, or a total reduction in the daily diet of 70 per cent.

"Cabbages are habitually boiled for one to two hours, resulting in a loss of over 90 per cent of ascorbic acid. Raw cabbage, which could contribute importantly to the need for ascorbic acid, is almost never eaten."

Eight of every ten pounds of flour bought by Newfoundlanders was white refined flour. They seldom ate whole-wheat or enriched bread. Meat was generally eaten in the form of dried beef, or salted or pickled pork "fat back".

Happy Ending

There is however, a happy ending to the Newfoundland story. On the recommendation of the doctors, the island government took steps: Flour was fortified with thiamine, niacin, riboflavin, iron and calcium, and margarine with vitamin A. Canned milk was imported and distributed in greatly increased quantities. Orange juice was made available to pregnant and nursing mothers; schoolchildren received milk and cod liver oil.

The result of these diet changes (*all be it noted in forms which could not be ruined by bad cooking*) was startling when the doctors revisited Newfoundland last year. The island's mortality rate was cut by more than one-third, the tuberculosis death rate was down more than a quarter. There were fewer eye, mouth and skin diseases, and the doctors were pleased to find that the children "who behaved like little wooden Indians during the first survey were now noisy, rambunctious and inquisitive, as children ought to be."

It might be objected that the Newfoundland picture reflects low-income groups living beyond the reach of modern food-distribution systems. But Canadian nutritionists counter this idea by pointing to significantly similar findings made available to them by the University of Pennsylvania, which studied the diet-and-health status of hundreds of upper-income Philadelphia families. It was found that a little more than one in four children were getting sufficient of the right foods. They were underweight, lagged in bone maturity and skeletal development, lacked calcium and iron, and three out of four were deficient in vitamin A. At least partly to blame for these conditions were these findings:

"Large amounts of vitamins were lost by improper cooking methods. In fact, these families were really wasting much of their food money. Medical checks of their condition showed this waste clearly."

Dr. L. B. Pett, medical chief of the federal government's Department of National Health and Welfare, in deploring the fact that *in the last year for which full statistics are available (1945) more children died from nutritional deficiency diseases than from infantile paralysis*, added: " . . . despite the fact that our present knowledge is sufficient to avoid malnutrition."

That statement brings out the irony of malnutrition in Canada. Unlike polio and other dread diseases which nevertheless kill fewer children than hidden starvation, no great medical discovery is needed to cure the situation—"our present knowledge is sufficient."

The Canadian Council on Nutrition stresses the utter simplicity of the daily requirements of a diet for good health:

(1) MILK: adults, half pint to one pint. Children, one and a half pints to one quart.

(2) FRUIT: one serving citrus fruits or tomatoes or their juices, plus one serving of other fruits.

(3) VEGETABLES: at least one serving of potatoes. At least two servings of other vegetables, preferably leafy, green or yellow, and frequently raw. Conserve vitamins by cooking in a minimum of water until just tender.

(4) CEREALS AND BREAD: One serving of whole-grain cereal and at least four slices of Canada-approved vitamin B bread with butter.

(5) MEAT AND FISH: One serving of meat, fish, poultry or meat-alternates such as beans, peas, nuts, eggs or cheese. Also use eggs and cheese at least three times a week each, and liver frequently.

(6) A FISH LIVER OIL, as a source of vitamin D should be given to children and expectant mothers.

(7) PLENTY OF WATER.

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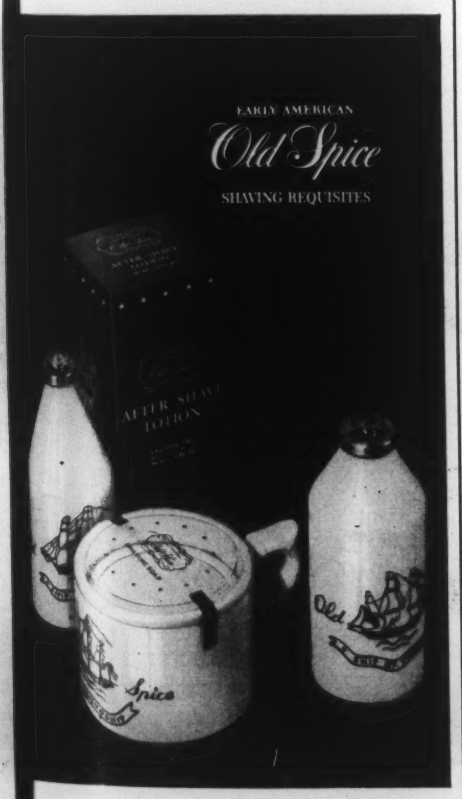

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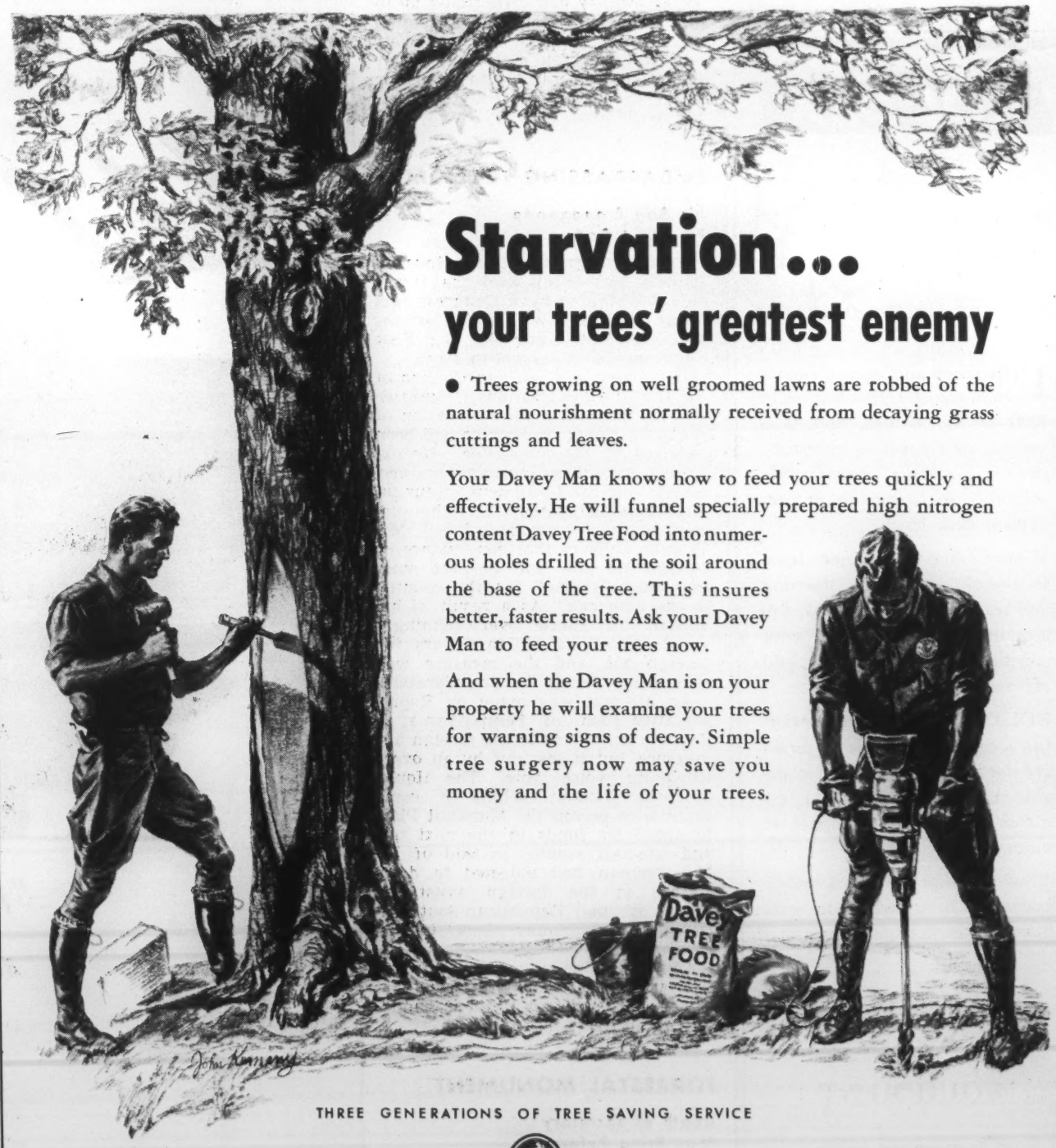

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WASHINGTON LETTER

No Summer Holiday For Congress 'Till Truman Program Passes

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

CONGRESS has been talking about a summer recess. It seemed to be in the bag for an adjournment around July 1 or August 1, with a leisurely return session in October or November to wind up details of the North Atlantic Security Pact and to put through shattered parts or pieces of the Truman Program.

President Truman upset this pleasant, holiday-planning applecart this week when he declared that he wanted Congress to stay in session until the major part of his "Fair Deal" program had been legislated into law. Newspapermen got the impression from Senate and House Congressional leaders, following their recent White House conference, that Mr. Truman was favorably disposed toward a July 1 adjournment. That spelled failure for the Truman legislative plans, in capital letters.

The reporters had construed the remarks of Senate majority leader Scott Lucas to mean that only three major measures, Reciprocal Trade, the Atlantic Pact, and labor legislation, remained on the "must" list of the Senate for the present session. Senator Lucas had even foreseen difficulties in the way of taking up the Truman health program.

Since Mr. Truman has declared himself, Senator Lucas has revised his predictions of Senatorial things to come. He now says that passage of the controversial Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act will likely be the next important measure to come before that body. Other measures on the Truman program include the President's requested four billion dollar tax increase, compulsory health insurance, civil rights, social security expansion and farm legislation.

Administration leaders still confess that they see little hope of passing many of the Truman proposals this year, but they aren't saying so for publication. Here are some of the reasons: Health insurance has been attacked by medical leaders as socialized medicine, and is not expected to be ready for a vote before the next session. Chances are said to be waning for passage of the social security and civil rights measures. The multi-billion dollar housing project approved by the Senate ran slam bang into a House economy rage. The Federal Aid to Education bill is also likely to encounter economy roadblocks.

EMBARRASSING ECONOMY

It's Bad Propaganda For Big 4 Parley

President Truman told the House of Representatives this week that it was embarrassing to have Congress talk about cutting down funds for the Marshall Plan while the Big Four conference is in session in Paris.

In a letter to Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee Mr. Truman asked for restoration of funds for foreign aid which had been removed by the committee. He explained that these moneys were necessary "for the fulfillment of our international obligations and the success of our foreign policy." Mr. Truman believes that continuance of foreign aid now will be "the most economical course" for the country in the long run. As a result of his appeal, the House overwhelmingly voted almost six billion dollars for foreign aid, and the measure was sent to the Senate for consideration.

An attempt was made by Representative Rich of Pennsylvania, a Republican, to scuttle the foreign aid measure, but it lost out by an overwhelming voice vote. The House accepted without debate a compromise to permit the Marshall Plan to spend its funds in the next ten and one-half months instead of 12. Mr. Truman had objected to deep slashes in the foreign assistance funds by the Republican-Southern Democratic "economy block" in the committee.

Administration supporters contended that current economy cries actually reflect the newest trend in "agin' the Administration" tactics.

FORRESTAL MONUMENT

Death of Secretary May Bring Reform

The tragic death by suicide of James Forrestal, the former Secretary of Defence, has stirred Washington as few other events since war days. And his passing may bring about reforms in government which will safeguard great public servants from futility and defeatism when they step down from leading governmental posts.

One proposal is that there should be enacted a new Civil Service Plan to supplement the present merit system, which would enable men of vast experience and proven executive ability in national policy-making, to be used in advisory capacities elsewhere in government or rotated into various positions after they have served their terms of office.

Another suggestion is that Congress should appropriate each year to the two major parties at least three million dollars each for campaign funds, with proportionately smaller sums to the minor parties. The charge has been made that Mr. Forrestal left the Defence Secretaryship because his successor, Louis Johnson, had "earned" the privilege of occupying the post because of his fund-raising achievements for the Democratic Party last year.

It is felt that if the necessity for accepting campaign contributions from individuals or corporations is removed that a national Administration would be under no obligation to individuals. It is argued that this would make for better continuity of public service.

Mr. Forrestal's work as the first Defence Secretary, charged with the initial job of trying to make unification of the armed forces a reality, started to bear fruit this week. The Senate passed by voice vote a bill to strengthen unification of the armed forces and sent it to the House of Representatives. Sponsors of the measure say it will save a billion dollars a year. An amendment by Senator Morse of Oregon would permit transfer of officers and men from one service to another. The Administration unification measure will take the Army, Navy and Air Force somewhat nearer unification, but it does not merge them into a single unified armed force.

Final unification will doubtless be the real monument to the great national service of James Forrestal. Already it is proposed that the five-sided Pentagon Building be renamed the Forrestal Building, which would give him a monument in bricks and mortar.

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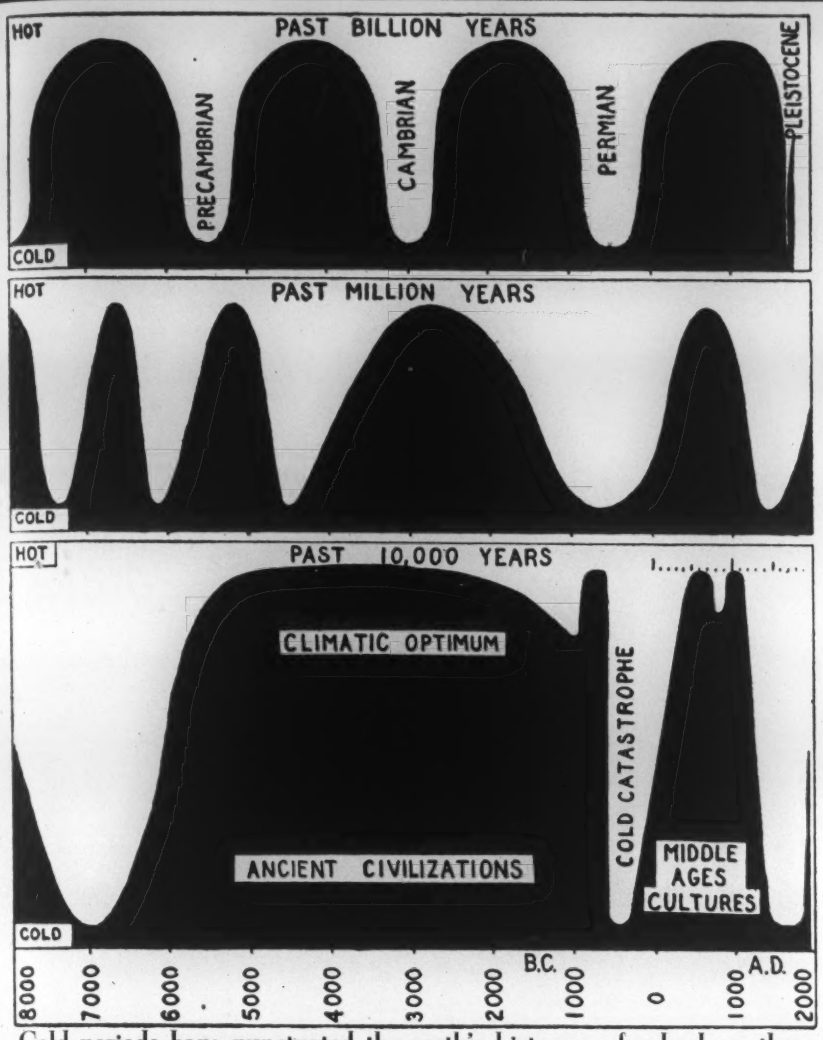

Cold periods have punctuated the earth's history as far back as there are records, geological or historical. The four ice ages are shown in the top chart. But even ice ages have alternating warm and cold periods, as was the case during the recent or Pleistocene ice age, whose fluctuations are given in second chart. Major changes in worldwide temperature since the retreat of the ice are shown in the bottom chart.

SCIENCE FRONT

Geology Provides Scientists With A Billion Years Of Weather

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

FOSSIL weather records now being assembled are giving a picture of a world-wide salubrious climate to which we are rapidly returning after a long and also a short-range cold period.

Geological evidence establishes the existence of four ice ages during about a billion years. The most recent, the Pleistocene, of small magnitude and duration, lasted about a million years and ended 10,000 years ago. The Permian ice age occurred 250,000,000 years ago and lasted 50,000,000 million years and earlier ones may have lasted longer. Intervening warm periods, however, lasted four or more times longer than the cold periods.

The brief Pleistocene ice age had alternating cold and warm periods, as indicated by the advances and recessions of the ice sheet. Five such advances are recorded in Long Island's sand hill moraines. By 7500 B.C. the ice had retreated to far northern latitudes. Seasonal changes since then are found recorded in mud deposits in valleys, in recession of glaciers, the detritus of lakes, in pollen from trees preserved in lake mud and in tree rings, as well as in the history of ancient civilizations.

Dr. Edward S. Deevey Jr., of Yale University, has been recovering and classifying pollen grains from trees that were preserved as they fell in the distant past in the mud of New England bogs. From a knowledge of the trees growing in each period he has been able to reconstruct a weather record covering 8,000 years.

By 5400 B.C. he finds, a salubrious climate was re-established with plenty of warmth and rain, which continued until 3000 B.C. Then a slight decline set in, but with the general weather pattern continuing until a sudden collapse took place about 500 B.C., bringing a cold and stormy period that lasted 1,000 years. A warmer period lasting about 1,000 years followed, then a colder period till now.

Sudden Collapse

Pollen specialists in Europe reported similar findings for European and Asiatic weather at a recent conference on post-glacial climate held in London by the Royal Meteorological and Royal Astronomical societies. The high temperatures there set in by 6000 B.C. There was a slight cooling about 3000 B.C., but a hot, dry period starting at 800 B.C. drove temperatures to their earlier maximum until the sudden collapse at 500 B.C.

The cold catastrophe lasted almost 1,000 years and was followed by a warm period of equal duration, with two temperature peaks about A.D. 500 and 1,000. Then came another cold period, at its height about A.D. 1500.

Glaciers in Iceland were re-established and started expanding about 1350, those in the Alps about 1550 and in Scandinavia about 1750.

The time of "climatic optimum" from 6000 B.C. was the period in which the great Sumerian, Egyptian, Babylonian, Chinese, Indian, Hebrew and Greek civilization flourished. Their countries were garden spots. The climatic change reduced them to deserts or poorly productive areas.

Some tremendous event of a still unknown nature caused the sudden ending of the era. Historians record that in 45 B.C. the sun was dimmed for a year and fruits did not ripen. There are many reports during the next five centuries of the sun being so darkened that stars were visible in the daytime.

The warm period from A.D. 500 to 1200 corresponds to development of the Northern and Middle European civilizations and the migration of the Norsemen and Irishmen to Iceland, Greenland and North America. The Arctic regions may have been free of ice. The Arab civilization rose during this period.

During the cold period that followed, the darkening of the sun was again recorded on numerous occasions, e. g. in 1206, 1241 and 1547.

We are now rising rapidly out of the cold period that had its greatest depth about 300 years ago. Glaciers all over the world have for forty years been melting rapidly.

The permanently frozen ground in Canada and Siberia is melting. Several explorers report increases in Arctic water temperatures, and Dr. Hans Ahlmann, of the University of Stockholm, reports an increase of ten degrees in Arctic air temperatures since 1900. Ships can now reach Spitzbergen, north of Norway, during nine months of the year, but up to thirty years ago it could be reached only during three months.

Small cumulative annual temperature changes can produce great climatic and physical changes in a region. Two-tenths of a degree temperature rise continued for a century would cause palm trees to grow in New York. The trend in New York is half this rate and in the Arctic double this rate, so the average indicates we are galloping toward a warmer climate.

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South Africa's Nationhood Menaced By Color Bar

By JOHN B. HUGHES

The best brains in South Africa have been trying for years to solve the racial problem without success. White people, born in the Union and who may never set foot outside it, are termed Europeans. The Natives, Indians, Malays and Chinese are grouped together as "non-European". There must eventually be some form of cooperation between these two groups, the two million whites and six million colored peoples, if the Union of South Africa is really to be a nation. The English and Dutch too, must stop their bickering and live and think as South Africans.

Capetown.

TO THE visitor who might be content to confine his experience of South Africa to its many wonderful sights, there intrudes upon his complacency the native question. He may try to escape it, but it surrounds him everywhere he goes.

This term "native," a proud one in other lands—the inspiration of poets, means here the boy who cleans your shoes. In South Africa, if you are born white you become a European. Even if you have never set foot beyond Krugersdorp or a limb farther than the Limpopo, you are still a European.

The darker-skinned remainder—the Natives, Indians, Malays, Chinese, the "Cape Coloreds"—they are all bunched under the obvious but significant title of non-European.

This may sound elementary. It is far removed from that. It is, in fact, so complex that it makes South Africa an intellectual problem. How this multi-racial society develops nationally and internationally would appear to this observer to depend primarily upon the measure of cooperation between European and non-European.

You are plunged into a bewildering racial jungle as soon as the boat docks beneath Table Mountain. The problem is immediately visual—in the streets, on the buses and the trains.

Some visitors are rash enough to offer an impetuous solution. They will do so with an unctuous smile, ignorant or contemptuous of the fact that the best South African brains have been trying to solve it for years, for generations,—and, it would seem, are little nearer doing so.

Vastness, Complexity

South Africans are naturally resentful of this high-and-mighty attitude towards *their* problems. It is their problem, one they have lived with since the birth of the Union and before. I had been here a month when an editor asked me, with a disarming smile, whether I had solved the native question. On my admitting failure he remarked cynically: "Then you never will. Most people who come here, especially from Britain, solve it in a fortnight. . ."

In all classes, even all parties, in the Union there are, I believe, men who recognize the appalling vastness and complexity of it. For every single South African who would kick the native into the economic gutter, confine him to the misery of perpetual serfdom, there are a hundred honest men who strive to discover the road ahead.

The wisest among them recognize that in such a society as exists here an extension of democratic rights must eventually be made to include those African, colored and Asiatic people who do not now possess them. But they know also that the majority of non-Europeans are not at present in a position to undertake the full responsibility which those rights call for in turn.

Unless one realizes that here are two million whites surrounded by six million colored peoples the situation cannot be fully understood. The Anglo-Boer war ended less than 50 years ago. The last Zulu rising (throttled before it developed) occurred only 20 years ago. South Africa, therefore, is properly seen as a new-born nation with all the fascination and throbbing interest of youth. It is shooting rapidly up but not without growing pains. It is developing fine seaports and bigger cities. Its problems include the inevitable housing difficulties and a conflict between the water needs of growing towns and the claims of irrigation.

The Union faces the dangers of soil subsidence on a vast scale and the terror of a "dust bowl" which if not properly handled could assume the proportions of that in the U.S.

One can harbor many illusions about the Union. On arrival, visitors persist in gazing into the well-stocked windows of food shops and at the menu of any big city hotel. But that's not the true picture. For all the seeming gastronomic plenty, nearly half South Africa's young manhood continues to be under-nourished. Official figures published before the war showed 40.3 per cent of the Union's European schoolboys to be suffering from malnutrition. That the position has not conspicuously improved was shown recently when the 17-year-olds were being called up for registration in the Active Citizen force. As elsewhere what you eat depends upon your means—and in South Africa, though the standard of living may be high, so, indeed is the cost.

In this fast developing community there are still vast opportunities for immigrants. That is, for craftsmen. Not for men of no particular trade, or laborers. The laboring is done almost exclusively by natives.

Screening

Contrary to what some people say, immigration has not ceased. There is "screening," yes. But there always was. An immigrant finds tremendous warmth and generosity shown towards him as a stranger, but he is not too popular, of course, if he immediately tells every man he meets what is wrong with South Africa.

There is sincere interest in Britain here. And admiration too. It's a mistake to assume that because a man is Afrikaner by birth, thought and language he automatically hates the British. Afrikaans was the language of Botha and of Jan Hofmeyr. It is the language of Smuts.

That some elements would, if they could, make English the secondary language, perhaps abolish its use officially, is clear to anyone who has lived here even a few months. Racial unrest is not confined to color. But just as the native question demands patient and sympathetic treatment towards settlement so, somehow, the English and Dutch communities in South Africa will have to learn how to live more amicably together.

It's another big problem confronting South Africa and, again, only the inhabitants themselves can solve it. I believe they can, and they will.

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LIGHTER SIDE

Twilight Of Politics

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

BACK in 1911 we are told the excitement over the Reciprocity issue was so intense that the whole country was turned into a violent debating forum. You could pick an argument with any stranger in the street, with a good chance of ending up in the police court before a magistrate whose judicial point of view was likely to be strongly influenced by his political opinion. Everybody felt very strongly about Reciprocity.

Everybody felt very intensely too about the Conscription issue of 1917, faint echoes of which can still be caught, if you listen closely, in the present campaign. There was also the great Constitutional issue of 1926, when every front parlor was a wild forum of opinion and every voter became a constitutional lawyer defending or execrating the behavior of Governor General Byng and Mr. Mackenzie King.

It may be of course that there are no great issues in the present campaign. On the other hand there may be so many issues that only a master-politician can hope to hold them in steady balance. This fierce concentration is quite beyond the powers of both the Hopgoods, in whose home the following parlor-forum took place, and of the Dingles, who dropped in for a chat and to borrow the lawn-mower. Politics however happened to be the specialty of Mr. Owen Whitty, another neighbor, who happened along the same evening in the hope of a stimulating discussion of current issues.

MR. HOPGOOD: You ask me the designers are crazy turning out the stream-lined swan-beds that every time someone sideswipes you it costs you the price of a prewar car. Give me old-fashioned fenders and running-boards every time.

Mrs. Dingle: I hope our car holds out for our trip down to the Maritimes. We're hoping maybe to get over to Newfoundland this year.

Mr. Whitty: And speaking of Newfoundland there's going to be a big turnover for the Opposition there on June 27. They're pretty sore.

Mrs. Hopgood: Well I can't see what they've got to be mad about. They're getting Family Allowance and Old Age Pensions and all that sort of thing aren't they?

Mr. Whitty: It's the question of the unconstitutional methods employed in bringing Newfoundland into Confederation, without consulting the Provinces. The real issue is, are we going to stand round watching the whole principle of Confederation being wrecked?

There is a rather nervous silence while the debaters consider the menace to Confederation.

Mrs. Hopgood: Would anybody care for a hand of bridge?

Mr. Dingle: No, I'm afraid we can only stay a minute. (To Mr. Hopgood): I was just wondering if it would be all right to borrow your lawn-mower.

Mr. Hopgood: Sure. I'll put it over the back fence for you.

Mr. Whitty: Another question we have to ask ourselves is how long we are going to be ruled by a bureaucratic clique of old men in Ottawa.

Mrs. Dingle: Well, I don't know — How old would you say Mr. Abbott was, Arthur?

Mr. Dingle: Oh probably somewhere in his fifties.

Mrs. Dingle: Goodness, that isn't old. Look at Clark Gable. He must be going on fifty and nobody thinks he's old.

Mrs. Hopgood: It's all in the way they photograph them. Look at Joan Crawford. Why I can remember back in the Thirties when she hardly looked a scrap different than she does today. Of course bone structure has a lot to do with it.

Mrs. Dingle: Yes and look at Gary Cooper—

MR. WHITTY (to Mr. Hopgood): What the public doesn't seem to realize is that failure to devaluate the dollar is holding up investment capital all over the country.

Mr. Hopgood: Yeah I guess you're right. There's been a big slump in the mining market—

Mrs. Hopgood: Heavens I thought you were cured of investing in mines.

Mr. Hopgood: I'm cured all right. As I see it, it's all right for the boys on the inside but all I ever got out of it was a hole in the ground, if that.

Mrs. Dingle: All I can say is, if I'm going to gamble I'd rather do it at the races. At least you get the crowd and the excitement and the run for your money. (To Mrs. Hopgood): Nobody can tell me about hard times. Did you ever see so much *mink* in your life?

Mrs. Hopgood: That wild-mink stole of Mrs. Edgar Topping junior's—the one they put in the paper!

Mrs. Dingle: How do you know it was wild? It might have been ranch.

Mrs. Hopgood: You can always tell by blowing on the pelt.

Mrs. Dingle: You mean to say you blew on Mrs. Topping's pelt!

Mrs. Hopgood: She was right beside me at the rail. It was the real thing all right. Absolutely wild.

Mr. Hopgood: Anybody like a drink? How about some rye, Whitty?

Mr .Whitty: Sure. God knows I need it.

MRS. HOPGOOD: Personally I think they're making a great mistake talking about removing controls just before election. I was talking to Jeanette the other day and she said if they took off any more rent controls she'd simply have to go out of business.

Mrs. Hopgood: You still going to Jeanette?

Mrs. Dingle: I wouldn't go anywhere else. Aren't you?

Mrs. Hopgood: Uh-uh. The last cold permanent I got there didn't last a month. Imagine having to put your hair up in rollers a month after a fifteen-dollar permanent. Of course a lot depends on the hair. My hair looks thick but it's actually as fine as a baby's.

Mrs. Dingle: You should insist on Jeanette herself. She always makes a test-curl first, before she decides on the best type permanent. You know how it is. One type suits one type permanent and one another—

Mr. Whitty (bitterly): You put the Liberal government back on June 27, and they'll probably tell you what type permanent you're going to get, and like it.

Mrs. Dingle: June 27. Is that Election Day? I wonder how I got it into my head it was to be May 27.

Mrs. Hopgood: May 27 was Aly Khan's and Rita Hayworth's wedding day.

Mrs. Dingle: For Heaven's sake, imagine anyone forgetting that?

Mr. Whitty: Oh my God!

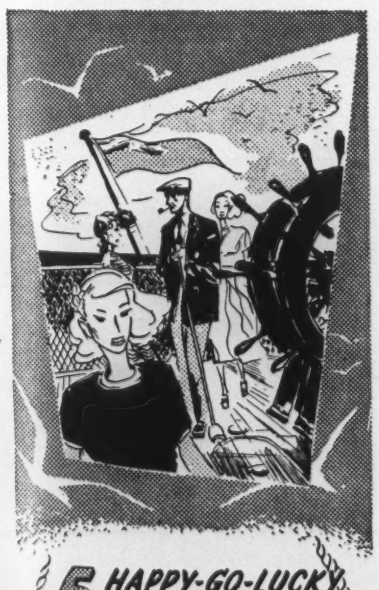
Mrs. Hopgood (nervously): Are you sure you won't sit in for a hand of bridge?

Mrs. Dingle: No really we have to go right away. We didn't leave a sitter.

Exit Mr. and Mrs. Dingle.

Mr. Whitty (in a last appeal to Mr. Hopgood): What's the matter with everybody? Doesn't anybody care that we're sitting right here on the brink of ruin—bureaucracy, misrepresentation, the economic lunacy of cyclical budgeting—

Mrs. Hopgood (to Mr. Hopgood): I must say you were awfully open-handed about that lawn-mower. You might at least have suggested that they bring it back. (To Mr. Whitty): I'm awfully fond of the Dingles but the fact is that once you lend them a thing you never get it back unless you go for it . . . Now what were you saying about psychical budgeting?



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Many Difficulties Beset Canada's Film Industry

By FREDERIC EDGE

What is holding back the Canadian film industry? This writer looks into the situation for SATURDAY NIGHT and quotes the odds against Canada becoming a producer of first-rate, feature-length films.

Despite periodic declarations that the industry is coming of age, lack of competent producers, skilled technicians, box office favorites and supporting players have kept Canada from becoming a threat to British and American interests. Can these obstacles be overcome? The experts say no. And here's why.

THE morning of November 21, 1947, strap-hangers commuting to work behind the pages of early morning editions from coast to coast learned of a new phase in Canadian film production.

Canadian film producers were ready to announce a three-point plan to help steer Canada into the "recognized ranks" of moviedom. The nature of the article left more than a few Canadians unimpressed. And understandably so. During the past few years, declarations that Canada should rank as a first-rate film producer—persistent demands as to why she doesn't—and assurances that she soon will, have kept cinema-conscious Canadian heads spinning.

Contrastingly little has been said of the actual accomplishments and setbacks sustained by the small handful of men who are striving to build the words "Canadian-produced" into a synonym of box office success.

What have they accomplished thus far? What are the odds against their building Canada into a producer of first-rate, feature-length films?

Odds Against

The odds, many experts contend, are overwhelmingly against such a possibility. These men have variously attributed Canada's failure to produce feature-length films for competition with British and American interests to four major factors:

1)—A shortage of skilled technicians, writers, stars and directors.
2)—Insufficient markets to provide attractive returns from investments.
3)—A shortage of producers who have extensive feature production experience and can use investors' money to best advantage.
4)—Lack of potential investors willing to sustain a loss in trial productions.

According to at least one expert, the last of these four factors is not a major one in holding up large-scale production by Canadian film companies. In 1948, James Cowan, secretary of the now-defunct Canadian Film Producers' Association, laid the blame on a shortage of skilled technicians, writers, directors and stars. This despite the fact that short subjects by the National Film Board have consistently shown the lead in world production. Is the technique of Canadian cameramen, script writers and editors on short subjects not applicable to full-length features? If it is—and there is no apparent reason why it shouldn't be—the success of the National Film Board favors our ability to produce first-rate, full-length features.

"Shock Troops"

In support of this premise, here are some comments made on the first series of films issued by the board:

Business Screen: "Canadian war films were tough and young. Fearless and realistic, they were the shock troops of the screen!"

In complete agreement, the Washington *Post* said of N.F.B. reporting and editing: "Nothing short of superb!"

The staid New York *Times* took a deep breath and pronounced the Canadian product "as fine examples of intelligent persuasion and dramatic punch as could be seen."

The Film Board's wartime efforts received an equally enthusiastic reception on the other side of the Atlantic. The London *Daily Telegraph* cited "Inside Fighting Russia" and its running mate "Inside Fighting China" as "film propaganda at its best."

"Churchill's Island," one of the three films which drew such praiseworthy comment from the above publications, went on to win the American Academy Award for short subjects in 1941.

The worthiness of these and subsequent accomplishments, however, has frequently been questioned by the Canadian press and sources in and out of the film industry who claim they were made under "fantastic and unlimited" expense accounts. "Any one of Canada's motion picture studios could have accomplished as much—and for much less—" one veteran Canadian producer-director protested, "were they given the resources placed at the disposal of Commissioner John Grierson and his Film Board."

Nevertheless, such a record seems to indicate that Canadians are fully capable of producing top-drawer films, from a technical standpoint, if adequate financial backing is provided. Now, what of the quality of actors and actresses? The difficulty here seems to be a lack of opportunity in Canada which would be cleared up by introduction of active theatre production.

A quick glance at Canadian-born talent which has been lost to the United States is sufficient to reassure even the most skeptical that Canada has her share of potential film stars. Walter Huston, whose fine work in "Treasure of Sierra Madre" won Hollywood's coveted "Oscar" for the best supporting role of 1948, is a Canadian. Walter's son, John Huston, also a Canadian, brought home another "Oscar" for his direction of the same picture. Other Canadian actors who have risen to stellar proportions on the American screen are Walter Pidgeon, Hume Cronyn and Raymond Massey—to name a few.

What, then, is holding back the Canadian film industry? One answer to that question lies in the population of Canada and the necessity of a world market to provide worthwhile returns from large-scale film production. Canada is considered a four or five per cent region by the American film industry. That is to say, the returns from a film shown in the whole of Canada are roughly equivalent to those from a showing of the same film in Los Angeles.

Consequently, a high-budget, feature-length Canadian film would have to have a guaranteed distribution in Europe, as well as Canada and the United States, before profits would make such an enterprise feasible. Such a film would obviously have to be of exceptional merit to enter into open competition with American and British interests. It would also require an "angel" willing to risk a major investment on an off-chance that the film would be an unqualified success.

So far, such an investor hasn't stepped forward. Canadian film producers have had to content themselves with either low-budget pictures or an occasional "shot in the dark"—a production with a skimpy budget, which has aimed at becoming an international hit. Such a hit, experts claim, would put Canada in the international cinema spotlight. It only takes one outstanding film, they say, to make a movie industry in any country. They cite Italy's "Open City".

Apart from the aesthetic satisfaction derived from native Canadian film production, what are the advantages of such an industry in Canada?

Last year Canadians spent $6.30 per capita on motion picture enter-

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tainment. A record $78,684,000 passed into the nation's box offices. Just how fast this figure is climbing is illustrated by the fact that moviegoing Canadians only spent an average $2.30 per capita in 1936. As an incidental piece of information, it is interesting to note that Hollywood-conscious British Columbians, who eat and sleep in the shadow of the world's largest film colony, averaged $8.29 last year. Comparatively remote Prince Edward Island only padded motion picture figures with an average $3.63.

Little Brother

The length and breadth of film profits in Canada is illustrated by the fact that there are eight major distributing companies this side of the United States. Last year these distributors grossed $19½ million, 6 million of which remained in Canada in wages, equipment and expansion.

All this means profit for Canadians. But, as in many other instances, $6 million of $19½ million puts Canada in the position of the little brother who always gets the apple core.

This situation has been recognized and frequently remarked upon in the House of Commons at Ottawa. On February 23, 1948, M. J. Coldwell voiced a plea for development of the Canadian film industry "either through the National Film Board, or free enterprise." The national C.C.F. leader advocated development something along the lines of that in Great Britain and other countries currently producing down-to-earth, low-budget film entertainment.

Interest in the situation and its somewhat sketchy solution as outlined by Mr. Coldwell arose from something more than purely aesthetic motives. During the past few years, the leak of U.S. dollars southward due to the American film industry in Canada has been as glaring as the klieg lights on a Hollywood movie set.

Previous to Mr. Coldwell's remarks, Trade Minister C. D. Howe blamed the earnings of the American motion picture industry with a "substantial amount of the U.S. dollar cost of industry to Canada." This, Mr Howe announced, was over and above the annual $12 million cost of film rentals. He revealed the total exchange cost of the industry to Canada as $20 million. Of that figure, $17 million was American; the balance was British.

Cooperation

These indications that Canada was beginning to grumble over the high toll movies took of American dollars brought a rapid conciliatory comeback from U.S. film interests. June 26, 1948, almost three months to the day after Mr. Coldwell's speech in the House of Commons, a group comprised of the major U.S. motion picture units announced a measure called the "Canadian Cooperation Project." The project, Mr. Howe beamed happily, had three objects:

1)—To contribute to the foreign exchange problem.
2)—To spread information about Canada.
3)—To whip up tourist interest in this country among Americans.

Effects of the project were felt almost immediately. In 1947, U.S. newsreels carried a total of 61 Canadian subjects. In the first six months of 1948, American moviegoers had already seen 64 Canadian subjects screened in U.S. theatres from coast to coast.

Another phase of the project was an arrangement whereby "$2 million or $3 million" would be spent on feature productions in Canada, financed on a 50-50 basis by Canadian interests, who would get a *pro rata* share of world earnings. To many Canadians, it was the same old story of the little brother always getting the apple core.

American productions in Canada have, however, made a sizable contribution to the Canadian industry. Eagle-Lion Productions spent $1,300,000 making "Northwest Stampede" in and around Calgary. The production resulted in the formation of a Canadian company in Calgary, which now has studios under construction. Other studios are located in Ottawa, Vancouver, Regina, Toronto, Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

While most of these companies are engaged in turning out industrial and short subjects, a few have tried their hand at full-scale productions. Quebec Productions has a feature-style studio with five sound stages at St. Hyacinthe. Readers may have seen their $600,000 film "Whispering City," which was made in both English and French, and booked in 11,000 American theatres. A. J. Arthur Rank release, it is still in distribution.

"Bush Pilot," a Dominion Productions film also produced in 1947, is said to have returned little of its $125,000 production costs.

Renaissance Studios of Montreal announced that it would produce ten films in two years for Monogram and United Artists release. Built through a public issue of stock, Renaissance Studios ran into difficulties when they did not fulfill their projected schedule. Under the name Canadian International Screen Productions Ltd. they recently disclosed plans to produce Canada's first full-length screen comedy.

So far, the most eminently successful of Canadian-produced films is an 80-minute, black-and-white message to moviegoers on the causes and effects of venereal disease. Although "Sins of the Fathers" was only 10½ days in the shooting stage, with an initial outlay of only $80,000, its producers, Canadian Film Productions, believe it will gross $3 million—most of it in U.S. currency. Distributing rights outside the United Kingdom were sold outright for $300,000 and an extensive tour of the United States began in Buffalo, N.Y., last fall.

"While 'Sins of the Fathers' has proven itself a money-maker," one producer remarked, "It is hardly the type of motion picture we want to represent Canada." Despite difficulties, the same man, who has had considerable experience directing and producing films in both Canada and the United States, sees a definite future for Canadian film production.

"But not as full-length features," he qualified. "Canadian film interests will have to wait quite some time before they can successfully compete with British and American interests." (One expert, in agreement, specified "a tripling or quadrupling" of present population figures.)

"With a good story, producer, director and imported male and female leads," he advised, "the Canadian film industry could hit—but strictly in the 'B' picture bracket. We haven't the extras and bit players," he elaborated, "for full-scale feature production. Once while I was producing a picture in Canada, I needed 300 extras in a hurry. In two days I succeeded in scaring up 16 of them—all camera-conscious and too inexperienced to be useful." By contrast, he pointed out that Hollywood Central Casting Bureau has a listing of 17,000 extras—"600 of whom," he added, "make a decent living.

"Canada can produce successful motion pictures," he declared, "if we go back to the natural-setting action dramas we were making twenty-five years ago. In that type of casting," he explained, "the producer is not confronted by the problems of obtaining suitable props and extras. If it's a logging picture, he can use real loggers."

Like their predecessors—"Whispering City," "Bush Pilot" and "Sins of the Fathers"—such motion pictures would not be an Oscar-seeking threat to the British and American film industries. They would, however, provide concrete evidence that Canada was slowly moving into focus in the family group of film producers.

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THE WORLD TODAY

China Falling To Communists, What Can They Do With It?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE fall of Shanghai may have been expected, and discounted in advance, but nevertheless it has produced a sharp reaction on the political seismographs in the chancellories of the world. The mere size of the city, greatest on the Asiatic continent and third or fourth largest in the world, and the fact that it had been for so long the great centre of Western trade and influence and cultural penetration of China, assured that.

It is all very well to say, and may be true, that Shanghai is not China and that many of our visitors and even visiting correspondents have received such an overpowering impression from its glittering veneer that they were never quite able to correct it to take account of the reality of poverty-stricken, tradition-bound peasant China. The fact is that to the West the fall of Shanghai symbolizes the fall of China.

The full import of this is that a further one-fifth of the entire human race is being added to the Communist world. The argument as to whether we have done what we could have done to help prevent this is giving place to "sour grapes" talk about the difficulties which a Communist regime, or any regime, will have in repairing the vast war damage, unifying a country which has never been truly united, organizing and industrializing it, until it could become a military threat instead of a morass.

Keeping Shanghai Going

Shanghai will be watched as a testing-point in this Communist effort. If they are going to be able to develop and industrialize the whole of China, as they pretend, they will have to be able to operate this great going concern of the modern industrial age. But this trading, banking and industrial centre, built and administered by Western skills, has floundered and withered since 1945 even under the administration of the Chinese Nationalists, who had many "westernized" officials and businessmen and *wanted* to trade with the West.

Things are now expected to get much worse before the strongly anti-Western Communists learn that they can get the skills and machinery and trade that they need to develop the country only from the West.

Shanghai was probably Chiang Kai-shek's last stand in China. The armies gathered there are believed to have been the last of any consequence under his control; and through the censorship have filtered reports that he personally directed the defence of Shanghai. Even as a last stand in a lost war, it reflected little credit on his military competence; while the conduct of his troops, the arbitrary requisitioning and brutal public executions showed clearly just how he has the people's confidence.

It is presumed that Chiang is embarking as many of his remaining troops as he can, or as many as want to go, on transports for Formosa (or Taiwan, in Chinese). He transferred China's gold reserve of $150 millions as well as the remains of her air force and navy to the island some months ago; and is reported as intending to "sit it out" here until war between the United States and Soviet Russia, which he considers to be inevitable, compels the Americans to support him again as they did against the Japanese.

How Chiang views his own failings, and his loss of the people's confidence, one does not know. But even if he made an honest estimate of them, he must still be bitter at heart against the American policy at Yalta which conceded the Russians virtual control of Manchuria behind his back, and against the Marshall Mission which continued the wartime Stilwell policy of trying to force him into coalition with the Communists.

This intervention kept his armies idle, under the threat of cutting off all American aid, during the whole of 1946. At this time he might well have been able to shove the Communist forces into a small back area of China — though whether he had the resources to secure Manchuria simultaneously is doubted by many military writers.

There are some among the remaining Nationalist authorities in Canton who would still like to call Chiang back to the leadership. But the majority seems to be against this, and against going into virtual exile in Formosa, where Chiang controls the sinews of money and military power and the regime would be cut off from the people on the mainland.

There is also this curious point about Formosa: though returned to Chinese administration in 1945 it still belongs legally to Japan and will do

SECOND THOUGHTS? U.S. Defence Secretary Johnson, known as a "big air force" man, cancelled other plane orders and Navy carrier to plunk for B-36 giant bombers, now faces Congressional investigation of B-36 contracts and performance in "one-sided" defence gamble, sees presidential hopes slipping away.

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so until a peace treaty is signed. Chiang may count on this to give him an ambiguous status there.

Foreign Office circles in London have, in fact, intimated strongly in recent days that Britain and the United States would support each other in ensuring that Formosa did not fall into Communist hands, and in securing a guarantee of the security of Hong Kong as a condition of recognition of the Chinese Communist government.

At the same time Acting President Li Tsung-jen has declared his policy from Canton. The Nationalist government will defend Canton as long as possible, he says, with forces which are poorly fed and strained to the utmost. It will then move inland to Chungking—the wartime capital far up the Yangtse above the great gorge —and will definitely not go to Formosa.

President Li, long known as a reformist and an opponent of Chiang's, added that he "deeply needed moral encouragement from the United States — some statement or declaration that your great nation realizes the import of what is happening in Asia." The failure of American policy in China he laid to "the failure of the late President Roosevelt and George C. Marshall to understand that Chinese Communism is thoroughly and completely controlled from Moscow, and is thoroughly Marxist and Leninist in its basic principles, system and organization."

MAKES COMMON CAUSE with C.I.O. William Green will carry A.F.L. into international trade union organization for first time when British, Canadian, U.S., French, Italian, Dutch and perhaps Scandinavian unions meet in Geneva June 26 to form non-Communist world group.

Li thus adds his voice to those of many experts on China and on Marxism who warn that the hopes and calculations which the State Department now appears to entertain, of Titoism developing among the Chinese Communists, will prove illusory. There appears, however, to be much basis for these hopes.

The chief factor in the success of the Chinese Communists may be the agrarian revolt, of which they made themselves the champions. But nationalism and anti-foreignism are also among the solid political facts of life in present-day China, particularly among the students who will have a growing influence as they are drawn into the new Communist administrative system.

The Tito affair has been observed closely by nationalists and Communists in China and throughout Asia, as indicating that while the Soviets are ready to use the explosive force of nationalism to help overthrow the existing order, they are quick to dampen it when its interests and demands run counter to those of Moscow. This is bound to draw a sharper line between Asian nationalists and Communists (in this sense, meaning convinced Communists loyally following the Moscow line,) whose fringes have been intermingled and confused up to now.

Developments in India and Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon, and in the Philippines, all of which have been granted full independence, and the concessions now being made by the Dutch in Indonesia and the French in Indo-China, must also have their profound influence, as showing that the imperialism of the past is changing. The policy of Nehru, most respected of all Asian leaders, in choosing to retain a connection with the West, will not be without influence.

CHINA AND RUSSIA

As Sole Remaining Imperialists Soviets To Draw Chinese Ire

If the Chinese Communists follow their declared policy of "driving out the Western imperialists," Chinese anti-foreignism will be left to focus on Russia. Alone of all the great powers who meddled for so long in China, Russia insisted on special concessions after the war: the control of the ports and railways of Manchuria.

While the other powers relinquished their treaty ports and extraterritorial privileges, Russia formally added Outer Mongolia, pried loose after the First World War, to the U.S.S.R. She is taking advantage of the present chaotic situation to widen her control of the vast interior province of Sinkiang by negotiations, not with the Chinese Communists, but with the Nationalists. Reports that she is extending these schemes to Inner Mongolia tie in with the other moves.

The great test will, however, be Manchuria. There have been clear indications since 1945 — indeed, since 1895—that Russia views this area as vital to the security of her Far Eastern territory.

Should the Soviets insist on a special, autonomous "People's Republic" in Manchuria, more closely under their control than the central government of China, they will draw on themselves the hatreds of Chinese anti-foreignism, the ire of thwarted Chinese nationalism, and the resentment of social reformers and even orthodox communists who will see the country deprived of the resources needed to restore the war damage and build up an industrial economy and proletariat.

Yet even should the Russians take the unique step of letting slip from their hands a valued and strategic territory, and allow Manchuria, its railways and its ports to pass under full control of a central Chinese government, they would not be assured of Chinese gratitude. For the Chinese people would then learn the full extent of Russian plundering of the factories, power stations, railways and mines of this industrial area which was to lift up the whole of China.

Even if the Chinese Communists had been able to take over the industry of Manchuria (and of the rest of China) intact, they would need technical assistance which only the Japanese or the West could furnish, to run it efficiently.

With a plundered Manchuria (or none), with a disrupted railway system throughout China, with much war damage to repair and many new industrial projects which the country will require, they will need this assistance even more. The Western capitals count on these factors making themselves felt in due time.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Asbestos Row Clearly Illegal; Wrong Way To Change Law

IN YOUR May 17 issue, discussing the "Asbestos Strike", you state that "it appears extremely difficult for a strike to be anything but illegal if provincial authorities desire to consider it so."

I am an employee of one of the mining companies but not being a member of the Union nor associated with management, have had to rely on public statements of both parties, for information. From that viewpoint, events leading up to the strike were as follows.

When the time came to discuss renewal of the contracts between the various syndicates and the mining companies, fifteen demands were made on the companies. Union leaders during bargaining sessions are said to have insisted that each of the fifteen be agreed to in full.

Management made a counter offer which was not accepted, attempts at conciliation were unsuccessful, whereupon management suggested arbitration. As I understand the laws of the province, this is the step which must be taken at this point in a labor dispute. If one of the parties to the dispute is not satisfied with the award made by the independent board of arbitration, they are not legally bound to accept it. However, a strike before arbitration is definitely illegal.

It seems to me that a law requiring both sides in a labor dispute to take every available means to settle their differences before allowing the matter to become a bloody and costly strike, should meet with the approval of a responsible journal such as SATURDAY NIGHT. Perhaps you feel that the law is good but has been misapplied here. If so, that claim has never been made. The whole campaign has been along the lines that the law is grossly unfair and that the best way to have this unfairness rectified is to resist properly constituted authority in every way possible. Those who are supposed to be the spiritual leaders of the men have been quoted to that effect in the daily press.

After the men had walked off their jobs the provincial Department of Labor pointed out that the strike was illegal and that unless the men returned, the union's certificate as bargaining agent would be revoked. The men stayed out, the union is no longer their recognized bargaining agent and the companies have stated that the men can return to work whenever they want and that negotiations will then commence with whoever is legally recognized as their leader.

I have disliked many of M. Duplessis' past actions but it seems ironical that when he risks the loss of much of his support by having the courage (which other government leaders have recently conspicuously lacked) to point out that labor must obey the law just like everyone else and that laws are made and amended by parliaments, not mobs; he stirs up a far greater uproar than by any of his debatable actions.

Thetford Mines, P.Q. "In Between"

Won't Wash

IN a rather bland exposition of his creed, the socialist ex-member for Saskatoon (S.N. May 24) posits two premises which will hardly wash in the most mild and gentle of soaps.

He says that Lloyd George crawled out on every limb of the British Labor Party tree to pick the fruit in an attempt to obtain labor votes, and immediately relates the virtual disappearance of the British Liberal Party to this supposed cause.

The demise of that party stems from a much more fundamental cause. In any community approaching to political maturity a nascent liberal party, being merely liberal, comes into being with the germs of its eventual destruction imbedded in its loins. Such a party feeds only on its power and capacity to agitate reform, and whenever just and needed reforms have been so nearly achieved that new proposals are of doubtful justice or of dubious utility, the party's use and worth are gone.

Neither is it true that Lloyd George picked the fruit of the Labor Party tree. The reforms for which he and young Mr. Churchill campaigned and made effective by statute were in no true sense, proposals of the British Labor Party. Hon. John Burns, Will Crooks, Tom Mann and the other labor men who sat in parliament then, backed the interests of labor, but they neither knew nor wished to learn the jargon of socialism. Their aim was freedom, not bonds. The Georgian 7d. for 4d. maternity benefit, and panel medicine measures were to laborites as to liberals desirable reforms and no discovery of Karl Marx. As such they were accepted by the electorate generally.

The other unwarranted posit referred to is of course his dictum that a great gulf is fixed between the ideologies socialism and communism. This is what all socialists wish an uninstructed electorate to believe, and what a great number of socialists are earnestly trying themselves to believe. But one exceeding stubborn fact remains. To work a planned economy setup, the director must control all the factors affected by the plan. This means that in the end dictatorship will have to be resorted to. Democracy and Socialism are incompatible.

Wheatley, Ont. O. K. CUMMING

Sir John Bourinot

I AM endeavoring to gather together a collection of the letters of my father, the late Sir John Bourinot, K.C., M.P. If a sufficient number of interest are available it may be that the collection will be published. If not, they will be deposited together in some university library. Will anyone having such material that he is willing to part with or dispose of please write me?

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT
158 *Carleton Road*
Rockcliffe, Ottawa

No Economist

IN "Wealth Changes Its Type" (S.N., May 17,) Wilfrid Eggleston shows that he has allowed his economic ideas to be confused by the amount of fictitious wealth (frequently called "intangible wealth") in existence. No matter how much titles to land or wealth (no economist will admit that the two things are the same) are loused up by mortgages, stocks, stocks of holding companies, stocks of holding companies of holding companies, first, second, third and umpteenth mortgage bonds etc. *ad nauseam,* the fundamental nature of land and labor and their roles in production remain unchanged.

Ninety-nine and a half per cent of what passes for economic literature at the present time is modeled after the bride's cake—a cake which undoubtedly would have been a choice specimen if she had not inadvertently omitted the flour.

Toronto, Ont. ERNEST J. FARMER

Not Toronto

I COULD not help but read with pleasure the kind comments which your correspondent, Miss Alison Barnes, made about me. There is, however, one small but important point which I must correct. Though some of your readers may be a bit mystified I am most anxious to have it known that I do not come from Toronto—I come from Hamilton.

Bristol, Eng. E. H. C. LEATHER

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PORTS OF CALL

South Africa's Charming Riviera Now Discovered By Canadians

By BASIL FULLER

"FUNNY thing! Just met old Tom and his Canadian wife whom I used to know in Nice, pre-war," said my Cape Town friend.

We turned out of Adderley Street to catch a 'bus to Sea Point so that I might see the New Riviera which has arisen here. Along the shore, by the foot of Table Mountain, and in the direction of the Cape of Storms, are many spots which, one day, may grow as famous as the resorts of Mediterranean France. Camps Bay, Three Anchor Bay, Hout Bay, Chapman's Peak, all have points of strong similarity with Mediterranean counterparts.

Here are rocky caves, clear, cool, washed by sea of that deep blue, sometimes tinged with green, which is so characteristic of northern Mediterranean shores. And at one spot is a stretch of coast which might be Oak Bay in Vancouver Island transferred to South Africa. Behind the shore in most places rise steep cliffs with a lofty road which at least compares with the Moyen Corniche. The pines on the mountain slopes are here as well.

I entered a small boarding-house—it calls itself hotel—where is gathered a small colony of people from Britain, Canada, and even New Zealand.

"Where are the South Africans?" I asked the manager.

"Oh, you see them sometimes," he replied. "Yes, there's one now, sitting under the palm tree by the stoep. He's a bank manager and comes from somewhere up-country in the Orange Free State. But, for the most part, we are British and Canadian here—with a small sprinkling of people from Australia and New Zealand. Curiously enough, very few Americans come to my place. I suppose some must come to the Cape but I seldom see them. It's the same with half the hotels along this strip of coast."

Some of these people are on extended holidays, but most are retired folk with small incomes, and few means of making supplementary cash. They are not run-aways from the Canadian winter, nor yet shirkers of British austerity, but just people who see no reason why they should not enjoy some of the ease and relaxation of the Southern Hemisphere as opportunity serves.

South Africa does not tax pensions or retired pay sent from overseas. And, should there happen to be any other source of income, unmarried and married persons with $1,000, and $1,200 a year respectively are entirely exempt.

Charges at the small but comfortable establishments which these people use do not exceed $21 a week inclusive during the High Season. For this sum one may have a front room looking across Table Bay and towards the South Atlantic. If you choose a back room with views of the Mountain and its pine-clad slopes the cost will be about $16. Out of Season, and this means for eight months in the year, the inclusive cost is as low as $13 a week.

Service is good. Well-trained native labor is used, both in the restaurant and in the domestic sections of the house. The waiters look smart in white jackets, white caps set at an angle, and black, or dark-blue trousers.

People who are rather better off, or who become tired of hotel life live in service flats of which there are many along this strip of coast. Here the all-in cost for two people amounts to about $190 a month. In these circumstances, "extras" may amount to another $10 a month for each person.

No Grasping Hand

Whether one lives in a hotel or in a flat, tips are light. Few native servants are grasping, and most are almost pathetically grateful for a quarter at suitable intervals. Even at the more expensive hotels—and there are plenty of these—a tip of 50 cents to one's table waiter at the end of a month's stay is probably an average, and the head-waiter will be genuinely pleased with $2.

Cape Town and the surrounding country offer so many delightful beauty spots that many people are content to remain in the district. Local 'bus companies give a good service, and charges are reasonable. But for those who, occasionally, wish to travel further afield the South African Railways offer a comfortable and efficient service. As in Canada, operating costs are heavy because of the great distances to be covered and maintained. But, remarkably enough, mile for mile fare are considerably less than on the British railways, and less also than in Canada.

Already, some of the more exotic features of Riviera life are appearing on the promenades of the Cape Peninsula. For instance, the other day I noticed a girl dressed in a royal blue costume. Not only did she wear a blue blouse and blue shoes to match, but her finger and toe nails were painted blue as well. A little further on I met an older woman similarly decorated, but in Spring green instead of blue.

Hotel and restaurant menus sometime afford amusement to the visitor. It seems that the preparation of the menu card is often left to a native chef. Thus, one finds such items as "Tender Lined Steak", "Tornadoes of Beef", "Porterhouse of Steak", and "A Sal Lun". But when the food is produced it invariably turns out to be conventionally excellent.

"She's the Old Fashioned type—had ten already."

Brandy, incidentally, costs about 12 cents a glass, and gin about 15 cents. But here a word of warning is needed. Not just any brandy should be accepted. Enquiries should be made in regard to the reliable brands.

Wine is far better than some people outside South Africa suppose. There is a convention introduced by snobs and the French wine growers which maintains that "people in the know and with discriminating palates" always drink the French varieties. And, indeed, the Union has achieved nothing to equal the best imported vintages. But it produces some really good second class brands at reasonable prices.

As for the climate, the New Riviera has its bad patches like the rest of the world's beauty spots. I have driven from Nice to Monte Carlo in May through driving hail and low temperatures. But in the Cape winter lasts for three months only, and is a mild affair enough, except for occasional "South Easters" which bring down the famous "table-cloth" over Table Mountain. And, anyway, the local flora consists largely of palms and cacti.

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BAGATELLE

Homecoming

By KIMBALL McILROY

JIM had been given a seat at the front because he had been Fred's closest friend in the regiment.

Fred hadn't wanted his body brought home. He had said that if his number came up he'd be content to be buried right where it happened. He had explained that if a soldier was trying to fight through to some place, and got killed on the way, then that place was the end of the war for him, and he should stay there.

The casket was on the platform, draped with a flag, with a guard of honor around it. Sitting on the platform were Fred's uncle and his girl, looking very serious and solemn, as well as the principal speaker for the occasion, who was the head of some patriotic organization.

Fred had never had very much that was good to say about his uncle. Once he'd commented on the fact that his uncle had never bothered to write to him overseas.

It was Fred's uncle who had had the body brought back. He was running for a political office, and it helped to have a nephew who had been killed in the service.

They had been in the middle of a confused but desperate tank battle. The Sherman had taken an 88 through the final drive, killing the driver and co-driver and brewing the tank up. Jim and Fred and the commander had got out, but a machine gun bullet had caught the commander on the ground.

Jim and Fred, seeking cover, had tumbled into a deep fold in the ground, only to find it already occupied by three Germans, themselves survivors of a knocked-out Panther. They had been taken prisoner.

The Germans, a sergeant and two privates, had been decent enough. They were all, captors and captured, in the same boat. Bullets were criss-crossing above the fold, and shells and mortar bombs were falling all around. None of them could get out.

The sergeant had spotted the source of the most accurate and lethal fire, a single Canadian anti-tank gun which was still in action, firing armor-piercing shot at tanks and high-explosive at living targets. The sergeant explained bitterly, but with a certain grudging admiration, that this one gun was holding up the entire German advance in the area.

The speaker got to his feet. He stood there, poised dramatically, until the crowd quieted down. Then slowly, gauging every motion, he turned to stare silently at the casket. He bowed his head. He stood thus for more than a minute. Then he faced the crowd and began to speak.

One of the German privates had pushed several hand grenades into his belt and, with a brave but nervous smile, crawled out of the fold in the direction of the anti-tank gun. He couldn't have gone ten yards before he was spotted. They fired a round of H-E at him. The round exploded on the rim of the fold, showering fragments inside. Only Fred was hit. As the German private scrambled back to cover, the sergeant looked up from Fred's body and silently shook his head.

Before the speaker had said a dozen words, Fred's girl started to cry. The tears rolled down her cheeks and she took a handkerchief from her purse to dab at them.

Fred had felt a little bitter toward his girl. He'd said that her letters began arriving more and more infrequently when he'd been away only a couple of months, and at about the same time he'd started hearing the stories.

The anti-tank gun had continued to hold up the German advance, and to make life precarious in the fold. After a while the sergeant motioned to the second private. While the private stripped, the sergeant gently and almost reverently took Fred's uniform and identification discs and equipment from his body. The private put them on.

A Canadian soldier, crawling back to his own lines from his burned-out tank, would have a good chance of approaching the anti-tank gun.

With the grenades under his belt, the private crawled over the edge of the fold.

The speaker told the audience how happy Fred would have been to be finally back home with his own people, instead of lying in some unmarked grave among foreigners.

When he had finished, he turned once more and faced the casket, head bowed, silent, reverent.

The German private wearing Fred's uniform and identification had crawled almost half-way toward his goal when a stray shell fell close to him. For a moment, the blackish-brown smoke hung close to the ground. When it cleared, the private lay still, his head cradled in his outstretched arms.

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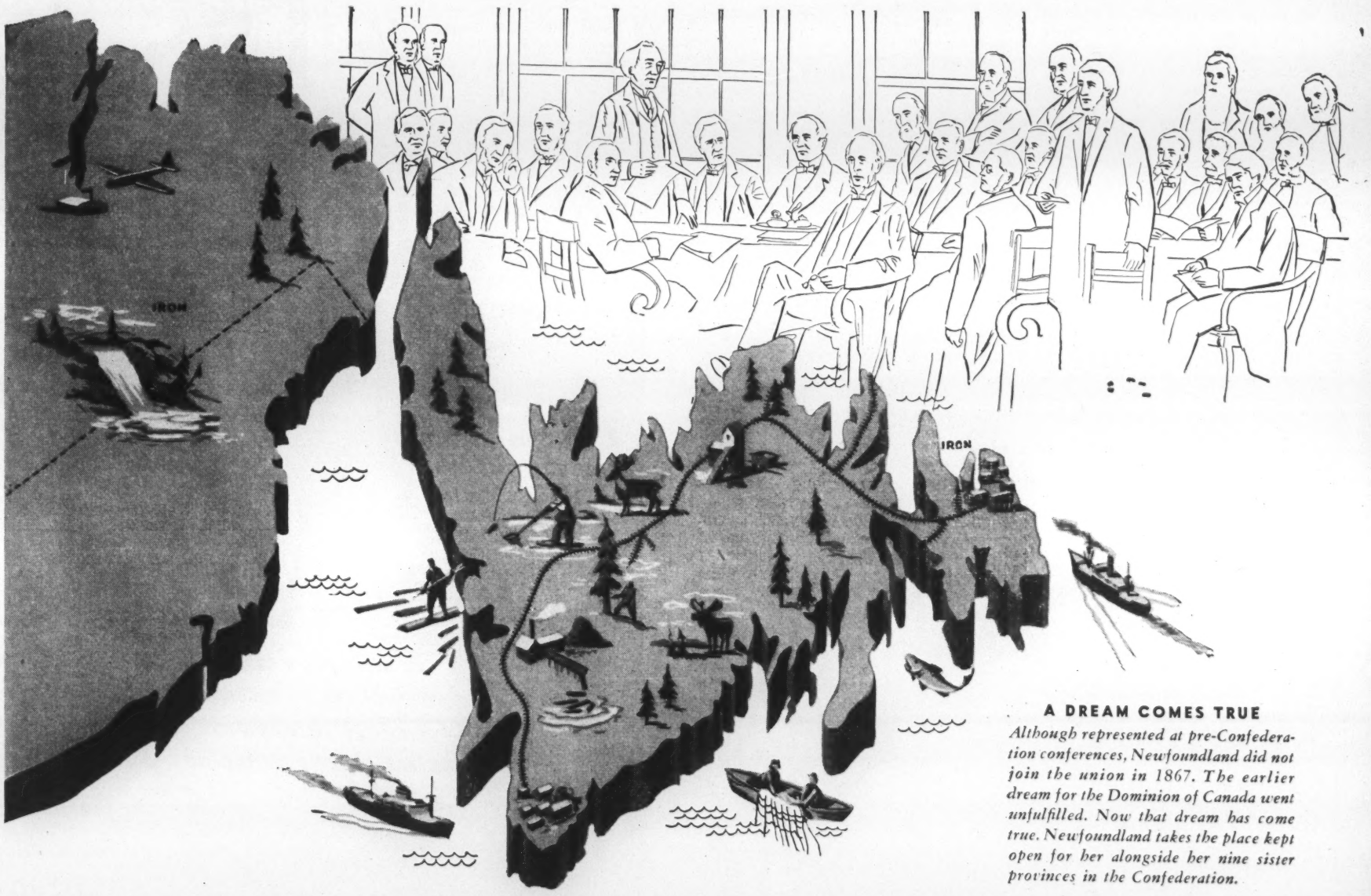

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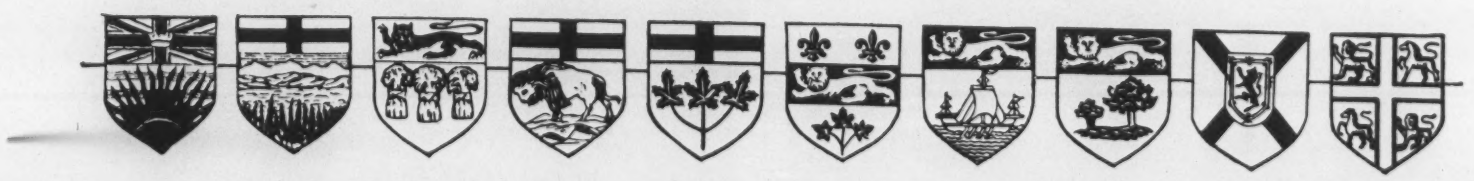

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THE BOOKSHELF
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Too Much Unrealistic Dialogue In A Fighting Man's Story

By THADDEUS KAY

TO HELL AND BACK—by Audie Murphy—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

THIS war story, by the American army's most-decorated hero, is as convincing in its incident and battle descriptions, and as unconvincing in its dialogue and its personal characterization, as anything that has come out of the recent war.

Allegedly, Murphy, a very brave young man and a fine soldier, but only 25 years old today and without any vestige of journalistic background, wrote the entire book by himself, without professional assistance. Maybe he did. This reviewer prefers to think he didn't, because at no time in the book are any of its soldier characters, even while they are scared stiff and under deadly fire, at a loss for all sorts of witticisms considerably brighter than the dialogue normally written for a Hollywood comedy.

This dialogue is good, make no mistake about that. It's as funny in spots as anything that's recently come along. But it is just plain not the sort of talk that soldiers, or anybody else, engage in in tight spots. Scared people simply don't talk, or, if they do, it's only to utter the words necessary for survival.

Murphy is in Hollywood now, where he is learning how to be an actor and has already married a starlet. "To Hell and Back" should prove highly popular with the Hollywood crowd, and is a natural for a gay, light-hearted war movie, in which men get killed all right, but always with a smile and ready wit.

Forgetting the nonsense of the phony dialogue, however, we're left with an infantryman's account of the fighting in Italy and Northwest Europe which is as good as anything you'll find in the best war books, and a heck of a lot better than what appears in the worst ones. The author may be guilty of a slight tendency not exactly to minimize his own deeds, especially in the last pages, but a look at his record would seem to indicate that most of it could be true, and, after all, he's just writing his own story.

One extraordinary, and virtually unparallelled phenomenon, in a wartime account by an American enlisted man (Murphy did finally win a commission, but only at the very end and in the field at that) is the fact that there is only praise for his officers and for higher commands in general. According to Murphy, they were fighting a war too, at least those with actual battle commands.

As an infantryman, Murphy even has something good to say for the artillery. The only American shell which causes any casualties near him is a faulty round. He doesn't think so much of the boys in the tanks, but seems to sympathize with their unwillingness to face the 88s in open country.

As entertainment only, "To Hell and Back" couldn't be much better. As a record, though, it's too bad that someone couldn't have culled out the more unlikely of the dialogue and kept it for the movie. At one time, "as we stumble through the dark forest, a man trips and accidentally jerks the trigger of his carbine. The bullet plows into the fellow just ahead of him.

"'Oh, excuse me,' says the first soldier."

Now, that's funny and it's also believable. People on those occasions do say just such silly things. But Murphy won't leave it at that.

"'Now, if that ain't what I call military courtesy'!" says the badly wounded victim.

Actually, he doesn't say any such thing. Probably he just drops. If he opens his mouth, he moans or swears, or both.

Hollywood had better take it away.

AUDIE MURPHY

Satire To Melodrama

By JOHN BISHOP

BECAUSE OF THE LOCKWOODS—by Dorothy Whipple—*Longmans, Green*—$2.75.

"MRS. LOCKWOOD decided to invite Mrs. Hunter and her children to Oakfield for New Year's Eve. It would be one way of getting the food eaten up." Thus provocatively commences the novel "Because of the Lockwoods", with a clever little barb that makes you suppose that the book is going to turn out to be something like a social satire. Indeed, such a supposition is reinforced by the multiplicity of similar niggling little digs throughout the first chapter. We knew at once that we were going to enjoy the book, but we feel a sort of frustration now that we've finished. After Chapter One Mrs. Whipple irrevocably abandons her satirical style, and from there on to the end it is nothing else but sheer melodrama. Too bad, too, because her opening paragraphs were so refreshing. We should like to recommend that she write a complete novel in this vein some day.

We must give credit where credit is due. While her plot is not so much thin as it is commonplace, and her characters are all perfect contrasts with other characters (which does become monotonous, we think), yet for some reason which defeats us to explain we could hardly put the book down until we had finished it. The story is an interesting one in a Horatio Algerian sort of way.

We note the words, "Recommended by the Book Society", on the jacket. No doubt we are sticking our neck out and adding a few more enemies to our already imposing list, but we don't consider "Because of the Lockwoods" anything better than second-rate as a novel. Perhaps we have been spoiled by the facile productions of such English writers as Howard Spring, Phyllis Bentley, Barbara Willard and Elspeth Huxley. Dorothy Whipple is not of this calibre.

Thought-Provoking

THE MADRONE TREE — by David Duncan — *Macmillan*—$3.50.

WHAT starts out to be a psycho-symbolic study of weird goings-on in a small lumbering company-town turns out on end to be a mild whodunit. The experiment is a happy one, and the story is engrossing however you want to look at it. The "detective", a university professor on leave, solves the crime by some bland probing of what makes the more esoteric inhabitants of the village tick, and clues to the solution are even planted for the observant.

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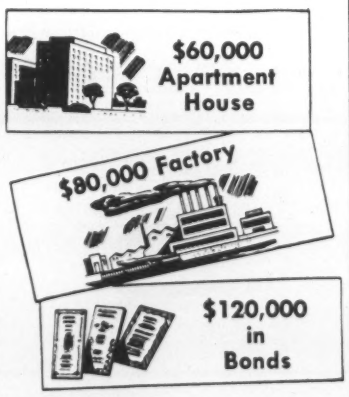

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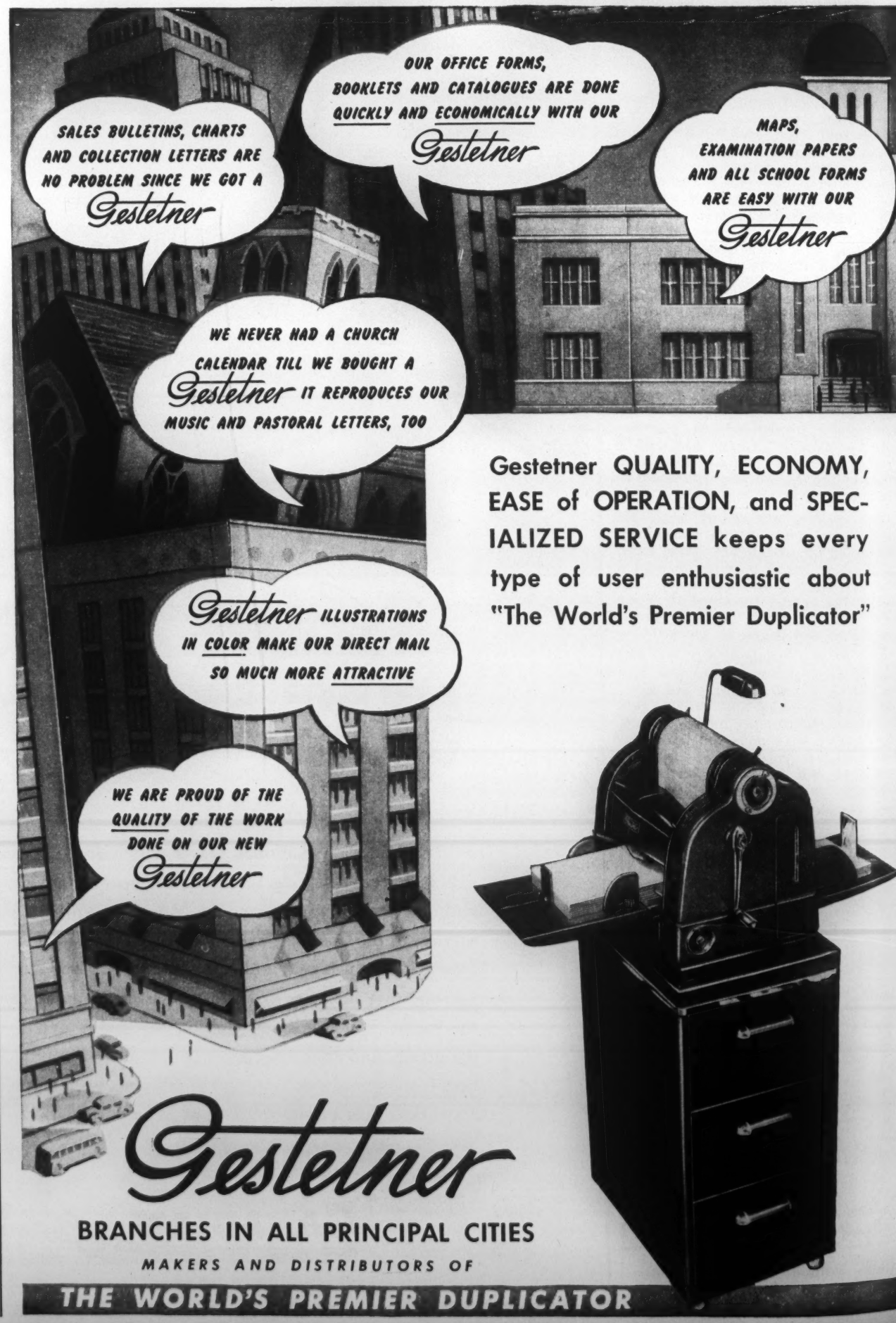
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THE BOOKSHELF

"When In Rome" Is A Good Motto But One Roman Was Not Funny

By T. K. MACKELL

THE GIRL ON THE VIA FLAMINIA—by Alfred Hayes—*Musson*—$2.75.

"THE Girl on the Via Flaminia" is a comparatively simple love story, but set in unconventional circumstances and with an interesting background.

Robert is an American soldier in Rome after the occupation but before the end of the war. It is not specified just what kind of a soldier he is; that is, what his wartime background has been. Anyway, he gets bored with barrack life and probably a little underprivileged as well, and he has a friend fix him up with a girl.

The girl is Lisa, an Italian of almost equally obscure history. Just what her motives are is not plain at all. She is by no means a trollop, and in fact seems not to have done much of this sort of thing previously. Apparently she wants the material things which Robert can acquire for her, and possibly a roof over her head, though she treats both in a remarkably offhand manner once she has them.

Anyway, Robert and Lisa set up light housekeeping in a room maintained by a slightly decayed Roman couple of previously good standing.

From the beginning, things go wrong. Lisa shows no enthusiasm for Robert at all, and in fact comes to dislike him heartily. This discouraging behavior seems to be tied up in some way with the fact that the conquering Americans are strutting around Rome, while the conquered Italians can only cringe and accept. A son of the decayed couple is an ex-officer in the Italian army, and appears to represent Lisa's national conscience or something. By our standards, he's a pretty poor specimen no matter how you want to look at him, but he has a depressing effect on Lisa, who takes it out on Robert.

The ending is pretty hazy. Lisa and Robert come suddenly to the realization that they love each other (Robert understands this just after he allows the local constabulary to tote Lisa off to the digger as a common whore) and then, to give the closing a real snapper, Lisa runs down the street and disappears, with Robert in hot pursuit. Whether or not he catches her is not evident.

He probably shouldn't bother. She's a girl of mighty strange moods.

A fine book could be written on Mr. Hayes' theme, that of the stultifying effect on normal human relationships which is caused by the forced relationships of wartime, but somehow this doesn't seem to be it. Lisa never loosens up, and seems just plain surly, while Robert strikes you as being remarkably stupid.

Mostly, you have the feeling that the two of them, being lonely and good-looking and nice and love-starved, could solve all their problems and work out something pretty good if they just once sat down and talked things over as man to woman.

Of course, that might spoil the story.

Freudian Flotsam

By JOHN PAUL

THE WASTREL—by Frederic Wakeman *Clarke, Irwin*—$2.75.

THE flashback as a literary device is an old timer (remember "Beau Geste?") and nowadays it is more for the movies than for literature. But Frederic Wakeman shows that it can be used effectively. At least, it provides a formalized unity, in that the reader has somewhere to go—if only to get where he was when he started. And that is not intended to sound paradoxical.

A father and his nine-year-old son take a late afternoon spin in a speedboat from their Caribbean island home. Twelve miles from shore the boat hits some obstacle and disintegrates. Only a small portion of the hull is saved, just enough to float the boy partly submerged with the man hanging on lightly. There is no panic.

The father calls upon all his knowledge of ocean tides, currents and navigation. The plucky lad is a willing mate for the unique voyage and takes orders. He is even better than a sailor for when the father weakens as the ordeal progresses he stiffens his courage.

The night-long ocean misery of dubious currents, stars and human endurance is the continuing suspense of the book. The flashbacks deal with the life of the father, Duncan Bell, a wealthy ne'er-do-well with a hardboiled ego who has been living richly on the proceeds of his father's estate and having a time for himself on three continents. Through an old error in judgment of his wife's fidelity, he has warped himself—really a pretty good guy—into a mean personality.

The experience of lying there on the tide and hoping it will carry him and his son to shore becomes a psychiatrist's couch. The reader becomes the doctor and hears him out as he goes over in a sequence of flashbacks the details of his life.

Both Freudian overtones and the story-telling itself are expertly handled by Wakeman, who incidentally appears to have matured since his "The Hucksters" and "The Saxon Charm."

All The Answers

By DONALD PRENTISS

THE MODERN WONDER BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE—edited by Norman Carlisle, Geoffrey Nott-Smith, Arnold Romney—*Winston*—$4.95.

EVERYONE from the teen-ager up will find all the usual stuffiness of encyclopaedias carefully deleted from this single volume. At the same time, it is authoritative and cuts no factual corners in aiding the intelligent and curious person. The range of subject and interest is wide; there are over 600 illustrations.

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FILM PARADE

"Little Women" Retains Its Charm With Fidelity And Simplicity

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"LITTLE Women" still stands up remarkably well, even if the girlhood classic has been kicking around the shelves of Sunday School libraries for the past eighty years. It has survived because Louisa M. Alcott followed faithfully the precept she laid down for her author-character, Jo March—that it is always wise to write about the world you know. She wrote about her small Concord world with such fidelity and simplicity that after three-quarters of a century even the original dialogue remains almost as fresh and acceptable as when she set it down.

Louisa M. Alcott was in a minor sense the teen-agers' Jane Austen. She was perfectly sympathetic to her feminine world and when she wrote about it she was, like Jane, a creature beautifully afloat in her natural element. To be sure she ran to excesses of sentiment that the more austere Jane would never have permitted herself; and the hard cutting edge which Jane Austin could give even to the image of sentiment was forever beyond the Alcott talent. Yet there is an unmistakable affinity between the two. Both loved the domestic world they described and both wrote about it with serenity, laughter, affection and a great deal of moral gravity.

"Little Women" was filmed several years ago, with Katharine Hepburn as Jo March, a role she played so beautifully that even the male reviewers were affected by her performance. The current version is a faithful transcription of the first and the first followed the original story with almost pious fidelity. Jo here is played by June Allyson, who has enough warm charm of her own to carry the role without borrowing from the Hepburn portrayal. (She does borrow, unfortunately, the Hepburn mannerisms being almost irresistable.) The role of Beth, who fades away to an early decline, went inevitably to Margaret O'Brien. Janet Leigh plays Meg, and Elizabeth Taylor, almost unrecognizable in a blond wig, is Amy, the vain member of the group who always went to bed with a clothes peg on her nose—a rather pointless piece of comedy here, since Elizabeth Taylor's nose is beautiful beyond improvement. Peter Lawford plays the role of Laurie the boy next door, and if he seems a little mature for the part, at least we may be grateful that it didn't fall to Mickey Rooney.

The period sets are charming and antiquarians in the audience are likely to be almost unbearably moved by the mid-Victorian pieces which the Marches consigned to Jo's attic. The girls, including even tomboy Jo, are all wonderfully turned out in daguerrotype costumes, and altogether I doubt if any screen family has ever presented itself against a more elegant production of genteel poverty.

IN "FLAMINGO ROAD" the indestructible Joan Crawford models her way through another of her apparently indestructible roles. She's a carnival queen where the story opens, but no one who has followed her through the years is likely to be fooled by her tough exterior in these early sequences. She's still the Joan we've always known, ready to make a warm loving loyal wife for some lucky man in the upper income brackets.

Joan has a short spell as a waitress here, but she soon runs into a rich politically minded engineer (David Brian), and in no time he has set her up as his bride in the biggest house in town. Unfortunately she has previously mixed herself up with Zachary Scott, and thereby incurred the displeasure of the town's political boss, Sydney Greenstreet. Anyone can take it from here.

The real victim of "Flamingo Road" is Sydney Greenstreet. Personally Mr. Greenstreet is as courtly a gentleman as it is possible to imagine. Unhappily his role in "The Hucksters" called for him to spit on the board table in order to attract the attention of his staff. This turned out to be such a sensational public attention-getter that the motif now promises to run through every picture in which he appears. It turns up in various repugnant forms in "Flamingo Road"—in fact his last remark after Joan pulls a gun on him from under her mink stole is "I should have spit you out the first time you lit between my teeth." About all we can hope for Mr. Greenstreet now is that his company makes it worth his while.

"UNDERCOVER MAN" is another cops-and-robbers film, based presumably on the records in the Washington files. The gangster in the case appears to be modelled on Al Capone, and the story has to do with the Government's efforts to nail him on a $3,000,000 income tax evasion charge. Compared with most semi-documentaries of the sort it is a comparatively mild production, which concerns itself chiefly with the desk work involved in settling legal traps for outrageously illegal types. Glenn Ford as the Treasury investigator who finally gets the papers on the Big Fellow, proves to be as tireless, fearless and, when things warm up, as invulnerable as any F. B. I. sleuth on the screen.

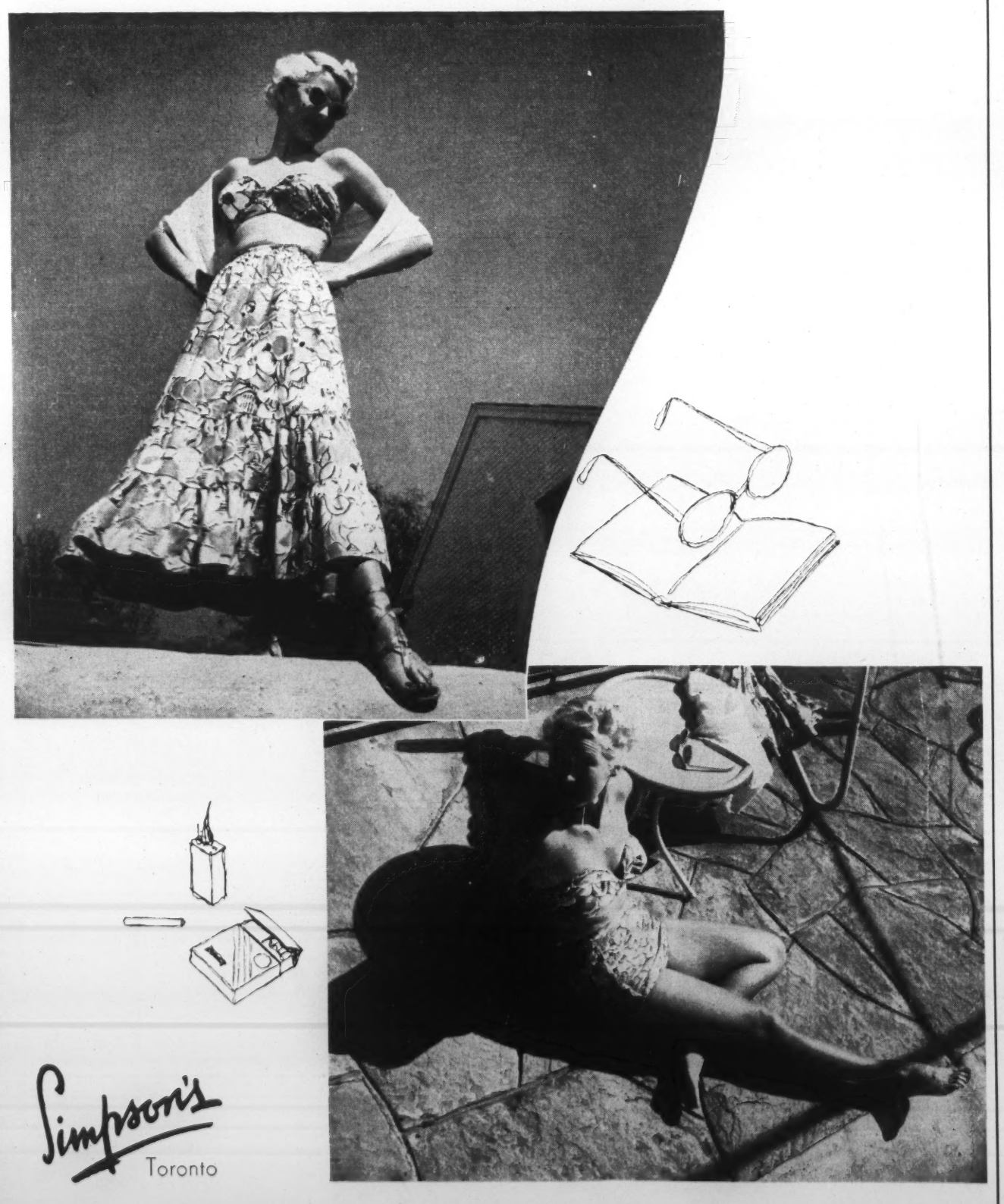
SWIFT REVIEW

MR. BELVEDERE GOES TO COLLEGE. A campus rumpus into which Cliftfon Webb as Mr. Belvedere introduces his own peculiarly stylish note. With Shirley Temple, Tom Drake.

THE BLUE LAGOON. Tropical island idyll, plus spectacle, technicolor and such an outrageously foolish plot that the film itself can barely keep its face straight. With Jean Simmons.

PORTRAIT OF JENNY. Robert Nathan's rather frail fantasy about the mysteries of life and death gets some rough treatment from the production department. With Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotton.

QUARTET. Four unrelated short stories by Somerset Maugham. Excellently acted by an English group, all experts like Mr. Maugham in the odder characteristics of British behavior.



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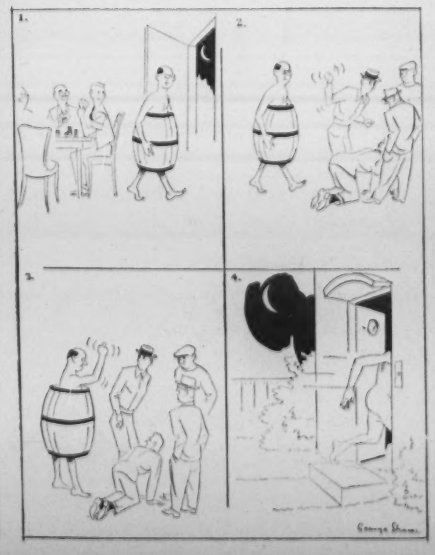

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Mrs. George A. Drew . . . A cosmopolitan by birth and education, endowed with a natural liking for people, she has contributed effective support to her husband in his career, first in the field of provincial politics, and now in the national arena. Mrs. Drew is seen leaving her former Toronto residence. (See story page 24.)

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

PERSONALITIES

Fiorenza Drew -- Wife of the P.C. Leader

By MARGARET AITKEN

SOME people are born to politics; others have politics thrust upon them. Fiorenza Johnson Drew, wife of the Progressive Conservative Party's national leader, George Drew, belongs to the latter category.

Fifteen years ago all that Fiorenza Johnson, daughter of the Guelph-born tenor Edward Johnson, knew about Canadian politics was that some people call themselves Conservatives and others call themselves Liberals. But, since she met and married George Drew (in 1936), politics have been thrust upon her, to become an important part of her life. If you ask, does she like politics, Mrs. Drew looks bewildered. Yes? No? Well, sometimes yes and sometimes no.

"I don't suppose I would have chosen a political life," she admits, "but George chose it and I chose George, so here I am."

Mrs. Drew is weary of having a somewhat expansive, not to mention naive statement she made a few years ago thrown up to her—namely, that she would never, never make speeches. It is, of course, as a politician's wife, difficult to avoid making speeches. For such a sparkling and vivid personality as Mrs. Drew possesses, it is impossible to avoid making speeches. She set herself the task of learning to make speeches. She now speaks with ease, polish and sincerity. She never makes policy speeches—only on generalized subjects like citizenship or the duty of all to vote.

Mrs. Drew has learned to take the bitter with the better in the rough and tumble life of politics. She has learned to shrug off the barbs at her husband that used to make her wince. Now, she takes what comes—barbs or bouquets—in her stride.

Active Part

But there were a lot of things Fiorenza Drew did not have to learn. She had them by nature. A love of people. An intelligent interest in public affairs. An adaptable nature and a polished exterior. She also has a soft, crooning voice that's the envy of all women radio commentators.

Short of running for election herself, the part Mrs. Drew has played in politics has been almost as active (and effective) as that of her husband. She has campaigned with the P. C. leader from one end of the Dominion to the other. She has spoken at political meetings in English, French and Italian. She has taken her active part in three provincial elections, prior to her current Federal campaigning. She has often been introduced as "the boss of the team"—a description she laughingly debunks. Mrs. Drew says George is the boss. Whoever bosses whom doesn't matter. It's a happy, vital team.

Biographical facts about Fiorenza Drew are well known across Canada. Her father, Edward Johnson, who is general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was studying in Italy for an operatic career when he met and married the daughter of a Portugese diplomat, Beatrice, Viscountess D'Arneiro. Fiorenza was born in Florence, hence her name. At the age of eight, her mother died, and shortly thereafter, her father accepted an appointment with the Chicago Opera Company. Mr. Johnson brought his small daughter and her Italian nurse, Tata, to the new world. Fiorenza lived in Guelph for a time, with her grandparents, and then went to Bishop Strachan School in Toronto. She finished her education abroad, and it was in England that she met George Drew. They were married in 1936.

There are two Drew children—Edward, who is eleven, and looks like his mother; Sandra, who is eight, and looks like her father. Both children are musical and both are politically conscious. Their excitement, when Mrs. Drew telephoned from Ottawa last October, to tell them their father had been elected leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, was second only to their excitement over the fact that their dachshund, Fritzi, was about to have pups. Mr. Drew's election was not quite as important as that.

To revert back for a moment, to who bosses whom in the Drew family. Perhaps the real boss is Italian-born Tata, who has been with Mrs. Drew since her childhood. Tata keeps a vigilant, maternal eye on all the Drews. Without her loyalty, care and affection, Mrs. Drew would never have been able to leave her home and children, as she has done, for political campaigning.

Until recently, the Drews lived in a lovely old home in Toronto's Forest Hill Village. (They have sold this place and are now house-hunting in Ottawa.) The house, with its high ceilings and large, bright rooms, reflects Mrs. Drew's impeccable taste—simple, homelike, artistic, yet with none of the interior decorator's impersonal touch.

Mr. and Mrs. Drew endeavor to keep their private and public life separate. (I say "endeavor" because it is almost impossible to maintain this separation, but they try.) Their favorite way of entertaining is the small dinner party, and many of this world's most distinguished citizens have dined at the Drew home. They are easy, natural hosts, who appear to enjoy their own parties as wholeheartedly as do their guests.

Since his first days in the political arena, George Drew has been a controversal figure. At all hours of the night and day, friends, well-wishers, enemies or crackpots become overwhelmed by an irresistible desire to tell him what they think of him. Mr. Drew's answer to this onslaught has been an unlisted telephone for many years. It has saved him some, but not much.

Popular With Press

One honor (and something of an embarrassment too) that has been bestowed upon Fiorenza Drew for the past two years is the tag, "one of Canada's best-dressed women." As a politician's wife, Mrs. Drew is not sure "best dressed" is a wise thing to be. But she can't help it. She is naturally a chic person, the tailored type, well-groomed, svelte of figure, and extremely smart. Her hemline goes up and down with Dame Fashion, but otherwise she chooses her clothes to suit herself and her pocketbook. Mrs. Drew says she dresses to a budget. She likes clothes (but not shopping for them), and once they're on she likes to forget about them. Fashion experts describe her appearance as "the understatement of style."

For more than a decade Fiorenza Drew has been a vital part of Ontario provincial politics, as she is now becoming in the wider Dominion sphere. No other politician's wife in Canada has achieved the same prominence and publicity. She does not seek the publicity, but it, like politics, has been thrust upon her. She is popular and cooperative with reporters, but I suspect she is also a bit fearful of them. She never falls back on the old saw about being misquoted, but she is sometimes chagrined at the results of some innocent observation.

(There was the occasion when Mrs. Drew innocently told me of holidaying in Guelph and of her husband teaching young Edward how to handle a gun. I published the story. Immediate repercussion was a series of calls to the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries. Irate fathers wanted to know if George Drew's son could have a gun before he was 16, why couldn't their sons?) It is such pitfalls that have made Mrs. Drew somewhat wary of publicity.

Apart from her busy political life, Fiorenza Drew is interested in all manner of things. Her favorite recreations are music (in fact it's favorite with all the Drews) and reading. Another recreation or avocation is sitting in the House of Commons where she listens to debate with keen interest.

She can laugh as heartily at Fiorenza Drew as at a good joke. She would rather be complimented for sincerity than for her reputed "best dressed" appearance. She would like to see more women in politics, not because they are women especially, but because she has a healthy regard for the intelligence and initiative of women. She would like to see such intelligence and initiative trained and utilized in the Progressive Conservative Party.

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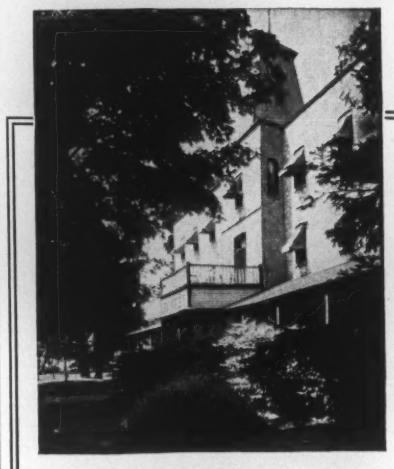

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SQUEEZE

The Prime of Life

By EARDLEY BENEDICT

ANCIENT civilizations place the respect of authority, vested in age, in first place and small orientals are early taught to bow low, walk quietly, and listen attentively to grandparents.

The reverse seems to be true in younger cultures. The accent is placed on childhood and youth, and elders, of the two preceding generations are urged to make way, furnish opportunity, and, if necessary, make sacrifices for the future well-being of growing children.

Perhaps the only nations which give the parent, as opposed to the child or the grandparent, any place in the scheme of things, are those middle-aged cultures of western Europe, notably England and France. Only there is a man free, in some measure, from either the fêtish of ancestor worship or the blind fulfillment of youth's demands.

The North American man, wage earner, householder and parent is generally caught in the middle of a squeeze. When he has completed his education and become a husband and father two pressures approach, one from either side—his debt of gratitude to his parents who sacrificed for him and who now look to him for maintenance, and the needs of his growing children who, in our form of democracy, expect opportunity equal to any available to their peers in age.

The male parent, hurried and harried, whipping from office cares to family responsibility, from marital difficulties to hasty gulps of bridge or golf, from financial worries to a holiday packed with too much luggage in a crowded car, swings in increasingly speedy spirals, like the end man on crack the whip, wondering at each turn if he can hang on and keep his place.

Altar Of Sacrifice

Literally rushing to his grave, he seldom finds time to enjoy the fruits of his most productive period, which are, after, all, the desired end of his parents' sacrifice for him. And he knows, inside himself, that though he may now look forward to the time of retirement for respite, that retirement too frequently means discard, and that it will then be too late for the games, recreations, hobbies or travel that entice him now.

Browning's lines,

"Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made:"

hold no charm. The race for economic security in which he is engaged forbids him spending time laying the groundwork for a contented old age. He is like hothouse fruit, forced to ripeness for the immediate market. There is not time to let him develop fully and slowly, even though the flavor and keeping qualities of his maturity would be better.

Who then, in our emphasis on the value of youth, receives a lasting benefit?

Youth, in a haze of mingled self assertion and indecision, of wants that have only wordless, inarticulate cries, sops up the education, and the recreation offered on the altar of parental sacrifice with the impersonal greed of a dry sponge.

Cramming and packing a thousand impressions on the negative of their brains they approach the business of earning their own living with sharpened minds and skills, confident that they will never be the somewhat beaten fuddyduddies they believe their parents to be. They are prepared for earning their way and very soon that is the sole focus of their lives. Once in the millstream their other hopes and wishes go by the board. They are ready now to repeat the cycle.

Now who can judge whether the years of preparation, and the opportunity to prepare are more important than the years of production? If there seems to be a futility about the repetition of the pattern, who can put first values first? And what are first values? For no matter how the striving parent may wish to take time to fish the waters of the Miramichi, or hunt in the Mattawa woods, he finds he cannot do it while a child needs bands for his teeth, tuition fees for an extra course, or even a "tux" for his school dates. It is his privilege to give up his dreams and desires for the hopes of the future, and it is a privilege he would not lightly yield.

Isak Dinesen, in Winter's Tales, wrote a story of an old peasant woman who was given the opportunity of saving her son from court action, by cutting a field of grain in one day. Though the task was almost superhuman, she accomplished it, and died from the effort.

The old lord, who had decreed this unusual trial of a mother's love, was looked upon as cruel by his nephew. But the old lord, who had lost his only son and heir through the child's sickly constitution, told his accusing nephew, if he could, "to take service with the power which will give you an easier bargain than this: That with your own life you may buy the life of your son."

It is as well, perhaps, that we are not granted the privilege of dying for those we love, for truly, parents would offer to die at the first crisis of childhood illness, and failing in their sacrifice then, would again throw their lives to judges for leniency, to employers for advancement, and to the fates in their desire to see their children happily married. The world would be without old people except for those who were not parents, and only the sterile would survive to teach, and caution and advise.

Parents may still, while the accent is on youth, give up their dreams, be disregarded, be the objects of intellectual snobbery, and be satisfied with pipe and slippers until they are needed again as sitters for grandchildren. Though they may sometimes resent the load they bear they would not want to lose the privilege of offering all they can, even though it is sometimes offered foolishly, wastefully, and received ungratefully.

—Lenare

Mrs. Yvonne Firkins, President of Vancouver's Ballet Society, which has established the B.C. Provincial Dance Festival to provide opportunities for B.C.'s talented dancers.

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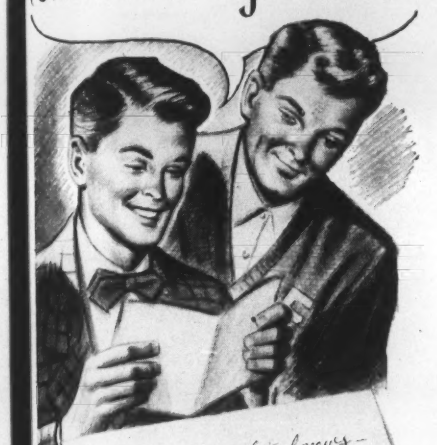

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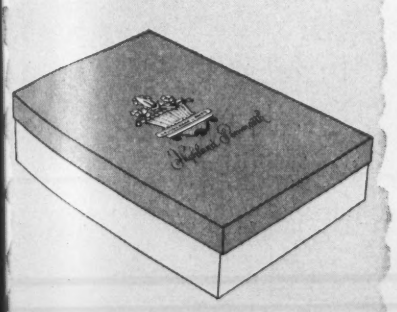

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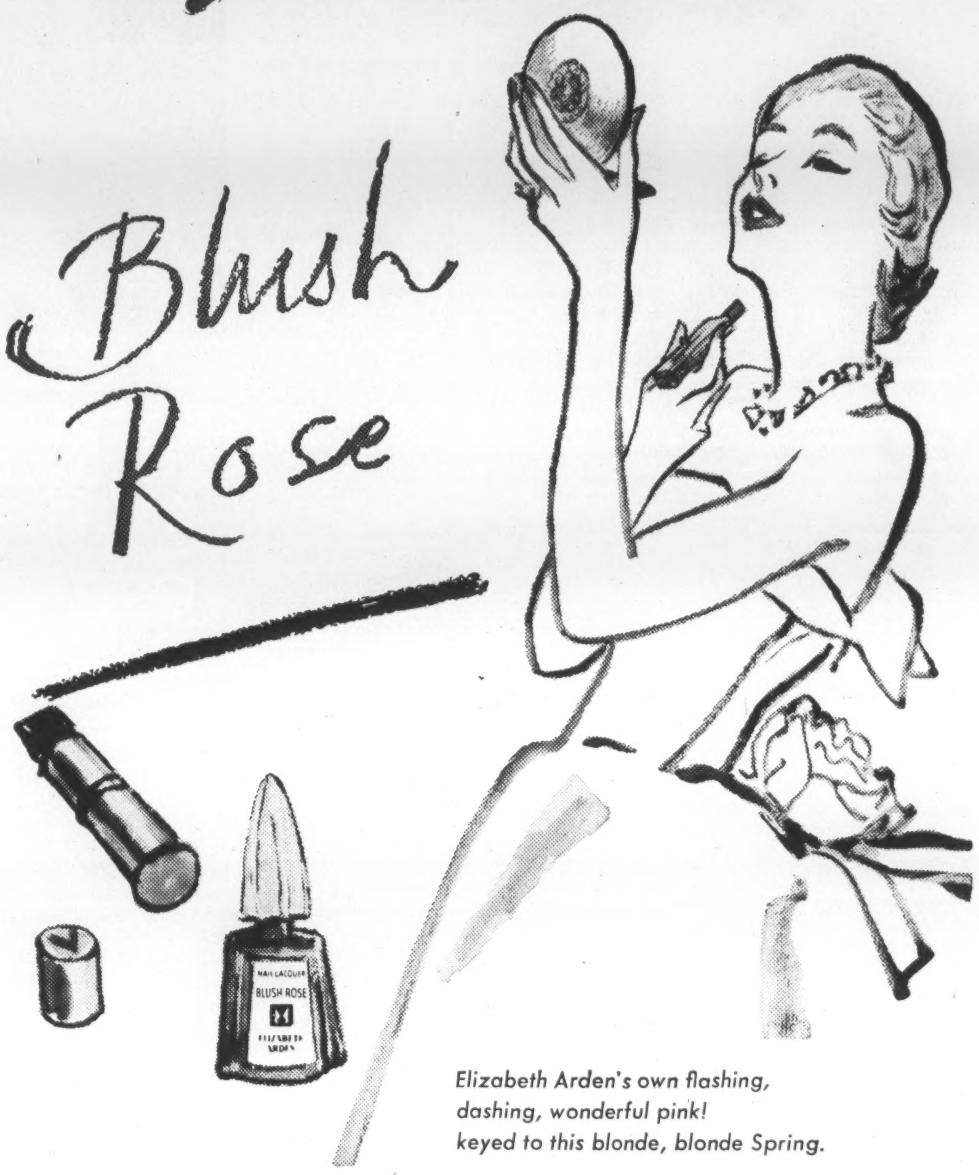

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MUSIC

Folk Choir Jubilee

By JOHN YOCOM

IN THE printed program of the Toronto Jewish Folk Choir last week in Massey Hall was tucked a separate notice. "The Jewish Folk Choir," the message began, "will be celebrating its Silver Jubilee next season . . . We are planning a series of three concerts which should supersede any of the accomplishments already achieved."

But conductor Emil Gartner, his singers and accompanist Fagel Gartner will find it no easy task to beat their previous excellent record. The Jewish Folk Singers now comprise one of the foremost groups on this continent in interpretation of the rich literature of Jewish music. Besides, they have the technical capacities, the artistic sense and exploratory urge to tackle modern experimental things which many choirs would give up after a first rehearsal.

One of the hits at last week's concert was Leon Wainer's "To the Jews of Poland", a composition with a tenuous melodic line, unrelieved emotion and a highly impassioned bit for a narrator. The interpretation was as dramatic as a Sophocles tragedy. It had been consecrated by the composer to the memory of his wife and child, victims of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising in 1943. Emil Gartner savoured the deep feeling and led his singers as if it were an offertory prayer.

Other numbers which drew enthusiastic applause from the large audience were Handel's "O Father" from "Judas Maccabeus", Chaljes' "Song of Freedom" from "Out of the Desert", and "Song of the Haganah". The latter two were part of "A Musical Salute to Israel", the entire second half of the program. Only in the occasional climactic passage did the sopranos sacrifice tonal eveness for volume; the male voices were first class.

Besides his songs with the choir, Jan Peerce sang two solo groups of arias and Chassidic-traditional numbers.

That program note about the Silver Jubilee also contained this interesting paragraph, in case anyone in the audience thought he was listening to a group of professionals: "We would like you to join the choir for what promises to be its greatest season of activities. You will be surprised to see how easy and enjoyable it is to sing in our choir. Musical training is welcome but not necessary and our doors are open for everyone who has a desire to sing."

Backroom Heroes

Last week in Toronto twenty-four managers of symphony orchestras in the U.S. and Canada (with budgets of over $100,000) met to discuss their problems and exchange ideas. There would be plenty to talk about for managers are the unsung backroom heroes who take the rap from conductors, soloists, women's committees, directors and musicians.

They came from Boston New York, Los Angeles, Dallas and points in between. There was one woman—comely Manager Helen Black of Denver. Three Canadian orchestras were represented: Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

Ethel Stark, conductor of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, is now on an extended concert tour of England as conductor and violinist.

First Bach Festival

By EARLE TERRY

London.

THE first Bach Festival ever held in Canada came to a triumphant conclusion last week in Aeolian Hall, London. Presented by the Music Teachers' College, a department of the University of Western Ontario, under the direction of Ernest White, Principal of the College, the festival was on four Saturday evenings.

Performed with artistic integrity of the highest order and under almost ideal conditions, this Bach festival was unique in many respects. The Baroque organ, designed and built by Ernest White, an acknowledged authority on the Bach period, the harpsichord, the combination of chorus and the correct instrumental ensemble in the cantatas, and the lively acoustics of the hall (lately a church), all helped to give the festival undisputable authenticity and at the same time differentiate it from the three established American festivals at Bethlehem Pa., Carmel, Cal., and Berea, Ohio.

According to the registrar of the College, Gordon Jeffrey, "no compromise was made in the standard of performance of the music, but in choice of subject matter we did plan a varied program designed to interest the casual listener."

The comprehensive musical menu included the rarely heard Solo cantata, "Jauchzet Gott In Allen Landen" and the little known cantata, "Der Friede Sei Mit Dir". Almost as obscure is the cantata, "All They From Saba Come". More familiar was the cantata, "Sleepers Wake A Voice is Calling" and two Brandenburg Clavier Concertos.

The festival opened in brilliant fashion with the "Suite in B Minor for Flute and Strings". Also highlighting the first evening were the "Prelude and Fugue in G Major" for organ and the "Concerto in F Minor" for harpsichord.

Said the London *Free Press*: "Any idea that vocal music by Johann Sebastian Bach couldn't be operatic or exciting went down to defeat Saturday night. A chorus and soloists demonstrated that the church music composer could cause feet to tap with the rhythm and hands to clap from the thrill."

London's Bach Festival was marked throughout by a deep feeling for the religious sincerity and majesty of this monumental style of Baroque music. Mr. White, who last summer returned to his native London after a long stay in New York, has made a particular study of the categorizing of music period by period according to its own peculiar style. In his conducting he exercises a gentle cohesive force, with not one note lost in the baffling web of florid bass and reoccurring canto fermos.

Noteworthy and deserving of praise was the fact that all performers with one exception came from the fourteen counties surrounding London.

Plans for next year indicate six concerts, probably taking place over two week-ends to accommodate out of town music lovers.

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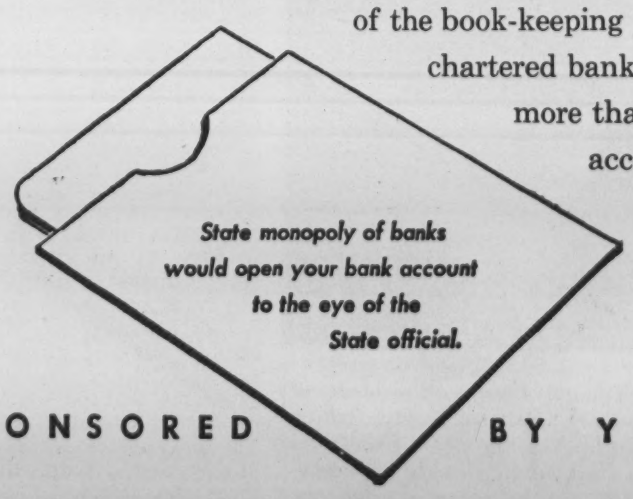

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PLUMED BEAVERS

A Hat Fit for a King

By MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

IT was hats which brought about the discovery of most of North America, not ladies' hats, but gentlemen's. They were not hats of mere utility. They were huge, handsome, expensive models, often trimmed with gorgeous plumes. Their colors were like the flowers of an August garden, warm and glowing and rich. At the time of the Restoration in England one of them was worth some four pounds, as much as a skilled workman earned in six months.

America was almost unknown to Sixteenth Century Europe. True, there was the southern part of the continent so valuable to Spain. But the warm, southern part was not the cold, bleak area of the North Atlantic. A few Breton fishermen sailed away each year and returned home with fine cargoes of fish—taken off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The French had a colony, small and precarious, where fishing was also the main occupation.

The only other articles the fishermen found worth bringing home were some skin robes which they traded for a few trinkets from the copper skinned natives who met them on the shores. That casual barter gave the mode in gentlemen's hats a tremendous boost. It also led to the exploration of what is now the northern third of the United States together with all of Canada.

The French called the Indian's skin robes, *castor gras*, greasy beaver. They made fine bed covers, those large robes of six or eight beaver skins sewn together with sinews. And they were greasy. The natives used them as their sole winter garment, with the hair side next their bodies. Constant use and almost constant movement not only loosened the long guard hairs but polished the wool to a fine sheen. The fishermen felt they had made a good enough bargain. They were sure of it when first one and then other feltmakers offered to buy their robes.

European feltmakers couldn't believe their eyes. Never had they seen fur like it. Those fine beaver hairs had minute barbs, ideal for the manufacture of high grade fur felt. No one thought much of beaver for coats. But for hats! To craftsmen skilled in the 'art and mistery' of feltmaking a miracle had happened.

Now they could make felt such as they had never been able to make from Muscovy beaver or native furs. The fashion in fur felt hats boomed. Gentlemen wanted them larger and larger. The French were pressed to meet the demand. Soon plain beaver skins were needed to augment the supply of *castor gras*. The Seventeenth Century opened auspiciously. At last a valuable item of trade had been established between the old world and the new.

Everlasting Headgear

Characteristically the French turned every skin to good use. When their own gentlemen had more or less worn out or tired of their fine, handsome hats the hat-makers filled the hats with glue to make a hard variety liked by the Spaniards, and so found a second market. After the Spaniards had sported them for a season or two the hats were cut down to suit the tastes of gentlemen in Lisbon. From Lisbon they were sent to Brazil. A few actually ended up in Africa, a minor side-line of the slave trade.

In England Charles I issued a royal proclamation which showed how closely the English had been watching the beaver trade. The proclamation prohibited the use of any material in the manufacture of hats "except beaver stuff or beaver wool". But it was Charles the Second who put beaver—and its attendant exploration—on a firm footing.

After the austerities of Cromwell's time the English welcomed Charles and the fine fashions of France. Feltmakers and hatters rubbed hands gleefully at the picture of Whitehall's Long Gallery blooming like a garden of shaggy chrysanthemums. Coffee houses blossomed with hats. So did the great houses south of the Strand. The only difficulty was an empty exchequer. War with the Dutch and the French was piling up debts. Sailors clamored for their pay. Charles' own tastes were extravagant as were also those of the ladies who made life pleasant for him, Lady Castlemaine, Nell Gwynn, and others. The arrival just then of two Frenchmen from America with tales of fabulous wealth in pelts was propitious. It was as good as a miracle.

The two Frenchmen were Medard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers, soon known to the English as Mr. Gooseberry, and Pierre Radisson. They had travelled far into the interior of North America with Indians. They had also had disagreements with the governor of New France. If they could secure ships which could sail into Hudson Bay, they said, they could bring back vast fortunes for themselves and their patrons. Charles promised a ship. He also chartered the Hudson's Bay Company for a group of his friends granting them a monopoly of such lands as might be discovered through Hudson Straits.

Beaver For Rum

In London the new company held a sale of beaver at "auction by candle". At the coffee houses gentlemen in still wider plumed beaver hats talked about a northwest passage. The Royal Society became interested. No one knew the extent of the continent of North America, but there were enterprising gentlemen in court and in business who were more than willing to adventure a little capital to find out, especially with dividends. The feltmakers and hatters were doing nicely. Already the fur trade was opening new auxiliary industries and expanding old ones. And by this time the Indians were no longer content with trinkets. The French had taught them the value of firearms. They wanted shot, too, good scarlet cloth and cooking pots as well as beads. After the first taste of rum they craved more.

It was just a matter of time from there on. The natives wanted those trade goods. The traders wanted the pelts. Neither party was very altruistic about the methods involved in securing pelts which in turn led to trade goods and more and more rum. One fine beaver meadow after another was depleted. When there were no more beaver in the nearer rivers the traders pushed on. And on. They worked the Mississippi and the Missouri. They went farther north after better beaver and made their way up the Saskatchewan to the Athabasca and the Mackenzie. In time they reached the Pacific Ocean. For their own convenience they made maps and gave the rivers names. Eventually some of them, especially the well established Hudson's Bay Company interested themselves and the natives in conservation. By that time Europe knew all about North America. Inevitably the word beaver became a synonym for gentlemen's head covering.

Gradually the wide, plumed mode had changed for the cocked hat, with a special version to compliment Britain's expanding navy. Later there was the Wellington, the Paris Beau, the D'Orsay, and the Regent. The hatters weren't letting business slump.

In two hundred years the mode in gentlemen's hats had led beaver hunters to explore practically every river on the North American continent where good beaver could be found. And then, in 1839, fashion enjoyed another whim. Hats appeared made of silk. Dame Fashion, or her masculine counterpart, turned her back on beaver. Like a gale the new mode for silks hats swept the old from the civilized world.

But it didn't matter. The continent was explored. Besides, ladies were clamoring for beaver coats.

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and feel your skin say thank you.

As you wipe away the surplus night cream, after your bed-time massage, your skin makes its first response. It feels more supple. Day by day, the contours seem rounder and firmer. You will notice a new glow—a new vibrancy—an undertone of delicate bloom. You are not deceiving yourself.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Petit Fours Custom-Made

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

IT ISN'T often that we subject our readers to a follow up on any of the food ideas which have appeared in this column. However, certain requests (please note the plural) have been received by us for recipes for the cakes and cookies listed in the article "Facts and Figures" (SATURDAY NIGHT May 3). Naturally we are flattered by this interest and need no urging to show off our proficiency with these creations, but actually the desire to help the reader to achieve them with success and dispatch is the moving force so we present first of all our formula for—

Iced Drop Cakes

Part 1—The Cake

As anyone knows who has attempted to ice drop cakes or petit fours the prime requisite is that the cake won't crumble, sag or break apart once you start to give them the frosting treatment. Sponge or egg yolk butter cake has always been the favorite but we have found that the new chiffon cake provides a perfect cake for this purpose. It can be made two to three days before icing and is more moist and less crumbly for the standing; it remains moist and delightful to eat after icing. This we think is very important because no matter how pretty a cake looks that be-whiskered proverb about the "proof of the pudding" etc., still holds good. We haven't space here to give you the recipe for the chiffon cake but we know that you can easily come by it. We recommend using the large sized recipe—2¼ cups flour, 1 cup egg whites, etc., and baking it in *three* 11" x 7" cake pans (350° F. for 20 minutes). This will give you the required depth of cake and about 5-6 dozen cuts of cake.

Part 2—Fondant Glaze

You will get very sticky regardless of how fussy a worker you are so just tackle the whole situation boldly.

For homemade *Fondant Glaze* we suggest—

2 cups granulated sugar
1/8 tsp. cream of tartar
1 cup hot water
Sifted icing sugar (about 3 cups)

Combine first three ingredients in a saucepan. Cook over low heat stirring constantly, until sugar is dissolved. Cook gently to 226°F using a candy thermometer (thin syrup) for best results. Cool until lukewarm 110°F. Pour into another bowl (don't scrape sides of pan). Stir in icing sugar ½ cup at a time until it is the right consistency to pour over the cakes. Thin with hot water if necessary and keep dish in warm water when not in use. Divide fondant to color the desired shades, pink, pale yellow, pale green, etc., and the best of luck to you—it's good clean fun. The icing can be done the day before the party and the cakes stored in an airtight container and kept in a cool place.

Cut the cakes in diamonds, squares or oblongs and if any person in the household is good with the graph paper you can get them to plot the exact size and number of cuts per cake and let them cut it. For icing use the bottom of the cake for the top and place on a cake rack in rows over a cookie sheet or tray. Pour the fondant glaze over top and sides of cakes, moving backward and forward over the rows. Let set for 5 minutes. Scrape up the fondant from the trays and return to fondant, heat—add hot water to thin and repeat the performance of glazing again. You can, of course, ice each one individually by placing the cake on metal pronged kitchen fork and this just requires the one glazing. You get to recognize the desired consistency of fondant and will be able to work quite quickly.

Decorate cakes with silver dragees, candied fruits, slivered almonds or stiff butter icing using a cake decorating set. Do this decoration before the glaze becomes too set. Remove from rack to colored paper souffle cups if desired or leave as is. It is best to ice about only one dozen cakes at a time.

Pecan Macaroons

4 egg whites
⅛ tsp. salt
1 cup fruit sugar
1½ cups finely chopped pecans
1 tsp. vanilla or maple flavoring

Separate eggs 1 hour before using and leave whites in bowl. Heat oven to 250° F. and cover ungreased cookie sheets with heavy brown paper.

Beat egg whites stiff enough to stand in peaks (not dry) about 3 minutes by electric beater or 5 minutes by hand. Add two-thirds of the sugar, about 1 tbsp. at a time, beating only until well blended. Then add remaining sugar all at once, folding in with flat wire whip. Add flavoring and nuts and blend well. Shape with spoon or pastry bag in mounds 2" apart. Bake in oven 250° F. 30-35 minutes. Remove with spatula when cool. Yield: About 4 doz. macaroons.

Almond Ice Box Wafers

Cream 1 cup butter (or ½ butter and ½ shortening) and add 1½ cups fine granulated sugar, creaming thoroughly. Then add two eggs unbeaten, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Then fold in 3 cups sifted pastry or cake flour to which 2 tsp. ground cinnamon and 1 tsp. ground cloves have been added. Add ½ pound of blanched almonds which have been put through the food chopper and 1 tsp. almond extract. Combine thoroughly and form into round or square cylindrical rolls. Wrap in wax paper and chill overnight in refrigerator. Slice ⅛" thick with sharp knife and bake on ungreased cooky sheets in oven 375° F. for 8-10 minutes. Remove to wire cake rack immediately after baking and store when cool in airtight container. Yield: 75-80 cookies.

Swedish Tea Rings

½ cup butter
¼ cup brown sugar
1 egg yolk slightly beaten
1 cup sifted pastry flour
1 egg white slightly beaten
Finely chopped nuts
Raspberry jam

Cream butter and add sugar creaming until light. Add egg yolk and combine thoroughly. Fold in flour. To help shape dough into balls chill for 1 hour. Form into small balls and dip each into egg white and then into nuts. Place on greased cooky sheet and make a dent in the top of each with a spoon. Bake in oven 350° F. for 5 minutes. Remove from oven and press dent deeper. Return to oven and continue baking 15 minutes longer. Fill hollows with jam immediately after removing from oven. Yield: 22-24 tea rings.

• •

OF MOTORISTS AND HORNS

THE man who honks
And passes me
When I am stalled
(As oft I be),
Who goes his way
And will not stay,
I am content
To view with scorn;
But even more
Do I deplore
The man who won't knock at my door,
But stays outside and blows his horn.

The man who honks
A hymn of hate,
Passing me, in
His 'forty-eight,
While I beshrew
My 'thirty-two,
Is not to blame
That he was born;
But let me scorch
With hottest torch
The jerk who won't walk to my porch,
But summons me by way of horn.

My dirty looks don't seem to warn him:
Some day with pleasure I'll dehorn him!

J. E.P.

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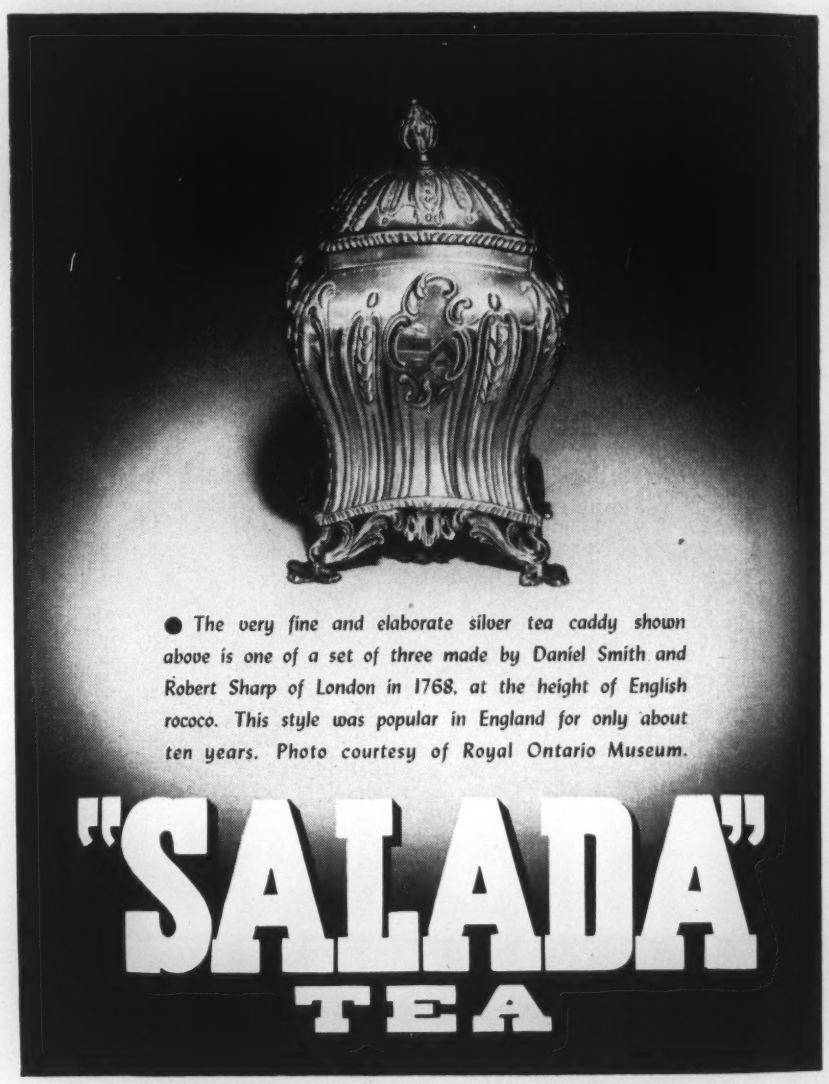

● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

BRAIN-TEASER

Liquorish Allsorts

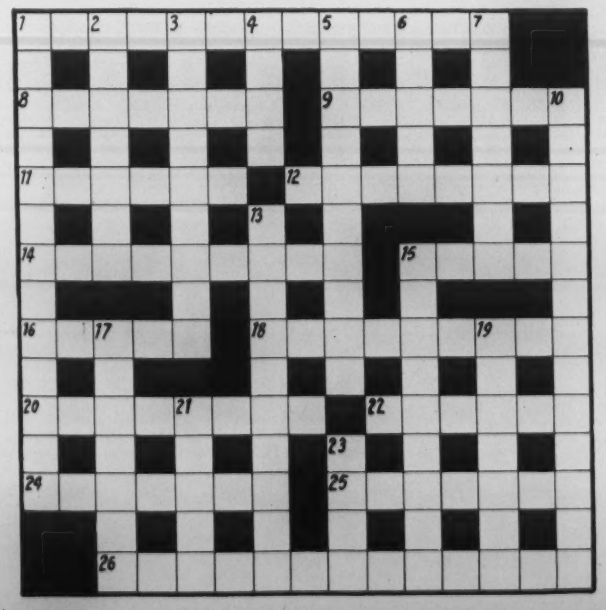
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1 and 13 down. Helps to make you bristle again despite a big head (1, 4, 2, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3)
8. The Dormouse's little sisters were well-fed on this. (7)
9. Venerates in reverse. (7)
11. The little bird evidently set his teeth in this. (6)
12. A record banner. (8)
14. Cracked by the director of a 5? (9)
15. Naturally the way to start a plantation. (5)
16. Funny family from where the ocean ebbs and flows. (5)
18. For cover a famous one of 9 gets in a sort of train. (9)
20. This bold person would die to get into print. (8)
22. Chopin's naturally need study. (6)
24. Try a saunter around, missing the tarn. (7)
25. She made a name of sorts in drama of Shakespeare. (7)
26. Batter them with eggs. (7, 6)

DOWN

1. Proverbially saves a number. (1, 6, 2, 4)
2. To see a supporter, Lincoln took a trot over. (7)
3. Fences? (9)
4. Irritating part of Banquo's son. (4)
5. Entertainment accompanied by the Fillydelphia orchestra? (5-5)
6. A bit of England over which bluebirds should be flying now. (5)
7. It's all up with Igor if it embraces him. (7)
10. Is this how Sagittarius keeps in practise? (8, 5)
13. See 1 across.
15. He slaps most of himself on the wall when working. (9)
17. Barely sitting in his, Archimedes cried "Eureka". (4-3)
19. Alan takes mud for a cistus juice, and finds it's almost opium. (7)
21. Maurice, the complete Hamlet. (5)
23. Must be black. (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Sadducee
5. Defend
9. A raw deal
10. Adapts
12. Milord
13. Estrange
15. Nora
16. Useless
18. Harness
20. Need
24. Pleasing
25. Stripe
27. Indian
28. Ruminate
29. Geyser
30. Mine host

DOWN

1. Spasms
2. Drawls
3. Undergo
4. Evan
6. Endorse
7. Expenses
8. Dusters
11. Asquint
14. Passing
17. Friendly
18. Hopping
19. Enslave
21. Entwine 23. Repent
22. Figaro 26. Muni (57)

THE OTHER PAGE

A Dream Under Canvas

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

GARDENERS always seem, whether displaying their triumphs or lamenting their failures, to be happy people, and in England they can be nowhere happier than at the Chelsea Flower Show. But a non-gardener going there may be, in a way, even more enchanted, for gardeners frequently feel the sight of enormous common blooms or of rare ones to be a reproach to their own accomplishments.

"I don't know how they do it," I heard a worried voice exclaim, "I pruned mine and shaded it and still it never—".

There were those who had the temerity to argue with the growers' representatives who presided over each display, pointing reproachfully, "I tried that very thing and it didn't work at all for me. You must use a plant food before—".

The non-gardener has no such concerns. Like a child at the circus he has only to gaze and marvel and enjoy. A person who cannot grow nasturtiums undoubtedly does not appreciate the technical miracles involved in growing sprays of orchids or strangely colored roses, but then everything is a miracle to him, beginning with the fine green grass put down day before yesterday in neat squares showing scarcely a seam, to be taken up again day after tomorrow.

The Thames was veiled by mist as we started along the Embankment toward the Royal Military Hospital, in the grounds of which the show was held. We walked a long way, seeing the river only through a gateway where a truck was backing out or around the corner of a warehouse. Then on the opposite bank appeared the green of Battersea park and presently on our own the semi-circle of plane trees which marks the entrance to the hospital grounds. A Canadian notices the maple-like leaf of the plane tree and only afterward its round green burrs and the trunk from which the brown bark flakes off leaving patches of a surface like dull yellow suede.

To the botanist and gardener with whom I had the privilege of seeing the show, one of its marvels was the fact that the rock gardens, like their grass, had been installed in their completeness day before yesterday. Anyone would have accepted them as achievements of long-standing care. From a pool high up under flowering bushes a stream dropped from rock to rock, each ledge cushioned and lace-bordered with golden flowers or tiny crimson blossoms with silver leaves. A goldfish idled under lily leaves and no imaginable grace-note of moss or fern had been omitted.

Entering either of the two vast marquees was entering fairyland. The air was fragrant everywhere with mingled scents which changed as one walked about. The radiance and stress of color would have been overwhelming if one had seen it without the interruption of so many shoulders and heads. For though we had gone early, the marquees were full of people and becoming momentarily crowded. Petrol could not be used to see a flower show and taxis were few so that nearly everyone had come by bus or on foot. And the day was clouded so that mackintoshes and umbrellas were added to the catalogues, notebooks and pencils carried by every serious observer. The tea marquee was constantly crowded with those who had gone out to recruit their energy with a sausage roll and a cup of tea, though chairs were too few to permit them also to rest their feet.

Non-gardeners gazed, not quite believing what they saw, and were pushed unresistingly to and fro; gardeners noted down names, prices and whatever details as to soil and management the attendants were willing to impart. The gardeners were serious and intense.

"How much is it then?" A sigh. "Well, another year I shall have it."

What to see first? In this world of dazzling and changing splendors, where to begin? Groves of rhododendron—against glossy leaves clusters of scarlet, lavender, cerise, wax-white blossoms—perhaps loveliest of all, the pink-white called "pink-pearl". The smaller, more delicate and lacy cousin of the rhododendron, the azalea, with its quite different color range, most striking the vivid flame of "gloria mundi". Then that clown among flowers, the calceolaria, with its spotted captive balloons of intense orange and red. The Russell lupines, blooms constructed with mathematical precision, a kind of flower abacus, lifting towering heads of purple and rose. Spanish iris with its curiously folded petals and intense color appeared in Dutch varieties named for the little princesses of the House of Orange — Princess Beatrix, a clear, deep yellow, Princess Irene, yellow and white.

There were yellow and peach-colored sweetpeas, lavender carnations, orange roses. Words never seem so feeble as they do in describing flowers—compact of all the more elusive and emotional qualities. Orchids like butterflies, like spiders, like birds, enormous single flowers, clustered sprays, intricate markings of red and white, clear shades of green and brown, the orchid a flower mimic and comedian.

Kew Gardens had sent a jungle of tropical plants, green palm and vine leaves lit by little twisted scarlet flames of the glorioso and by feathery crimson tufts like nothing so much as bottle brushes. The Dutch exhibit showed neat, separate bouquets, each a yard across, of white and purple lilac and pink prunus. From Windsor Great Park the royal gardeners had sent masses of rhododendron and a strange, erect solitary flower—wide petals of dull blue, a shade I never saw in any other flower, with a large centre of yellow and green—the blue poppy of Tibet.

In surroundings so brilliant and exotic, vegetables might sound out of place, yet sheer art of display had raised them to the level of the lilies and lupines around them. Huge red strawberries hung seductively over the rims of green pots, cauliflowers in their ivory perfection looked more than ever like old-fashioned bride's bouquets, little red tomatoes were piled in pyramids, little pointed carrots tied up in nosegays.

An evidence of the generosity of gardeners, there stood between the rock gardens a war-time pre-fab house, freshly painted, crisply curtained, with a climbing rose beside its door, some bushes and a pansy bed, all very pretty and inviting. Before it stood a tanned, tweedy lady wearing a badge and waving a sheet of paper at passers-by.

"Have you heard of our 'Gardens for Pre-fabs' scheme?" she asked each one with as much eagerness as though she had not uttered the words before. "Gardeners send us their seeds and surplus stock and we distribute them to young people in these pre-fabs and help them get started. Makes them so much more homelike and nicer to look at. We're asking people to sign this sheet—"

The most confirmed non-gardener often leaves his friends' gardens or lays down a seed catalogue on a winter evening with the old resolve risen once more to life. "Come spring I'll dig up just a bit of border. I'll get a book from the library and do exactly what it says and plant hardy, indestructible things and maybe this time—"

However he leaves the Chelsea Flower Show in no such earnest frame of mind. It is the gardener who comes away frowning with resolution and the weight of newly-gained, perhaps contradictory information. His non-gardening companion walks well above the earth, smiling into space; he is untroubled by the soils and pests of reality, rapt in the vision of color, grace and fragrance he has just left, enjoying the undying beauty of the unattainable.

TRANSITORY WORLD

OPEN-EYED and in tones of wonder,
Fairy Jane, who is nearly four,
Tells of the fireworks' blaze and thunder.

Tells to us, who are "folks next door"
Of the beauty of sparkler-sticks,
Which she had never seen before.

Tells of Daddy lighting the wicks
Of Roman candles and rocket-things,
Swooping upward and doing tricks;

Making lots of fiery rings
"Busting" out into colored stars.
—This the news that the fairy brings.

Then one grief her happiness jars,
One drear fact that compels a pout,
Laughter beating against the bars.

Looks at the world with weary doubt
As she says in sorrowful tone,
"All the beautiful things *went out!*"

J. E. M.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 7, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Government Selling Schemes Not Yet Really Tested

By WILLIAM HAVILAND and IRENE McGILVERY

The authors of this article argue that government farm products marketing schemes are important to both consumers and producers; and they outline below how the important Ontario Marketing Act works. Mr. Haviland was a lecturer in political economy at Hamilton's McMaster University last year; Miss McGilvery, a McMaster graduate, helped gather material for the article. They argue that the real test of the marketing act is yet to come.

HOW do farm products marketing schemes under government auspices work out? Now that we are in a period of declining agricultural prices, the answer to that question is important—to both consumers and producers of farm products.

The Dominion set out in 1934 to regulate farm prices, after considerable agitation, by setting up a Board. In 1937 this legislation was declared by the Privy Council to be not within the power of the federal government now for it infringed provincial rights.

Following the failure of the Dominion legislation, the provinces were left free to try various schemes. British Columbia and Ontario have set up marketing boards under their respective marketing acts; a penumbra of rules, orders and customs have grown up around the operation of the marketing devices. A study of the Ontario situation should provide some useful information about how these government assisted or controlled marketing plans work out in actual practice. Unfortunately, there has been no real test of the efficacy of the plans; that will come when there is a major decline in the prices of farm products.

The Ontario Board was set up under the Farm Products Control Act, renamed in 1946 the Farm Products Marketing Act. The central Board is given wide authority to investigate and arbitrate disputes between the producers and processors of certain farm products. It has the power to license the growers under local associations, it can establish price-negotiating agencies in connection with any such local scheme, and may adopt or determine fair or minimum prices for any regulated product. So far, the duties of the Board have been largely supervisory. It has not yet become a price-fixing body because the processors and growers have been able, in a rising market, to negotiate prices.

Though not all the farm products coming under the Act are canning crops, these merit most attention here. The demands of the growers for definite marketing regulation was a search for a "fair price". Agriculture was faced after World War I with the spectre of chronic over-supply and a defective market structure which promoted the exploitation of the growers of can-crops. On the selling side, before the advent of growers' associations, conditions were relatively competitive. On the buying side, however, the industry was dominated by a few large firms.

Bargaining Power

Under the Marketing Act the growers are organized into associations which greatly increases their bargaining power. Of course, association was not the only remedy available. Improved marketing technique in the narrow sense, improved quality of produce, and anti-trust action are some other means which can be employed to offset or improve unbalanced market structures.

In this case, the grower-processor market structure was radically altered by the local marketing boards. Under these monopolistic conditions there is at least a possibility of harmful collusion between contending camps unless the central Board champions the cause of third parties like the consumer. The attainment of pure competition is out of the question; some sort of compromise in the form of "workable" competition is needed.

Pricing is the biggest problem in canner-grower relations, but the growers are also agitating for a system of uniform contracts. Apart from uniformity, the conditions which excuse either grower or canner from contract performance ought always to be clearly set forth. Processors would prefer to contract on a tonnage rather than an acreage basis—the burden of weather risks would then rest mainly upon the growers. When a canner contracts to take a minimum tonnage per acre per week, he naturally reckons at most on an average yield. If then there is a bumper crop, the canner takes what he can handle of it and the grower has to dump the surplus elsewhere.

If there is a small crop, the processor suffers from unused plant capacity. If the minimum tonnage per contracted acre were raised, the canner would have to reduce his total contracted acreage, and his share of the weather risks would be increased. The Board should assume responsibility for spreading out over growers, processors and public those risks which are due to unpredictable weather.

Grading is another source of complaint, because standards are difficult to set up and because they so closely affect price. An appeal to government grading has not been satisfactory because the government has been unable to gather and train an adequate corps of farm produce inspectors, largely due to the highly difficult and seasonal nature of the job. However, housewives generally agree there has been a marked improvement in canned goods over the years.

Other Frictions

Beside prices, contracts and grading, other causes of friction are seed cost, dockage, service charges and time of payment. The price that really matters to the grower is net of charges for grading, seed, dockage and services. The authority of the Board in these matters is supreme—great deal has been done to clear up specific injustices and to prevent others. The present practice of processors of coupling the price paid for green shelled peas with the price of pea seed sold to the growers should be discontinued—the two prices should be determined separately. Concerning improvements in time of payment, the Board Order for peas, for example, requires that fifty per cent of the purchase price be paid the growers within a reasonable time after delivery and request for payment.

Under the Marketing Act pre-season minimum prices are set by negotiation, or, failing this, by arbitration. This year processed tomato products and some lines of processed peas dropped substantially in price. Tomato juice faced increased competition from apple and citrus juices. Large inventories of canned goods were built up. The grower associations were lax in presenting this situation squarely before their members. Growers demanded at least the same prices as last year, and so, for the first time, some negotiations broke down. Arbitration in Hamilton on March 30 and 31 reduced ungraded tomato prices $2.50 a ton, and ungraded peas $5.00 a ton, compared with last year. This cut-back indicates that the Act can be at least partially successful in times of market contraction.

Some officers of growers' associations have seized upon the old "cost of production" slogan. Cost of production for them includes a reasonable profit return on investment. Such an interpretation would guarantee economic security to all growers providing costs were calculated for the least efficient farmer. To represent to their members that they are always entitled to such returns is a breach of faith on the part of the association executives. A blanket guarantee of costs of production would cause, in our dynamic world, chronic supply-demand inequalities. Production should adapt itself to consumption and not vice-versa.

Of course the problem of the marginal producer also exists for processors. No producer is entitled to cost of production in the long run just because he happens to be present in the industry. To guarantee production costs when the production pattern is out of touch with shifting demand is to condone an uneconomic allocation of resources.

Not Neat

A crucial, but unfortunately little understood, feature of this matter is producer psychology. Farmers are notorious for reacting contrary to neat economic preconceptions. For example, in 1948 there was a quickly-ripening tomato crop and yet the factories at the time of their peak load, were bombarded with green tomatoes and culls. Appropriate adjustments in production to meet changing demand is supposed to take place under the present arrangement. If too high a pre-season price is determined, buyers will restrict their contracting, and the growers without contracts are then supposed to shift into another line. This adjustment process is very painful, and in any case uncertain. The most serious weakness of the Act is the lack of a positive program of production adjustment. The problem after all, is not exclusively one of marketing.

What is needed to fill the gap is a Farm Management project coupled with conditional farm credit. The object of the former is, by becoming thoroughly acquainted with the management problems of individual farms, to recommend appropriate adjustments. This research can be particularly helpful to the marginal growers. The only way to judge whether an alternative cropping system or land use is a good production or conservation adjustment is to see how it would contribute to the sustained income of the farm. A Farm Management project would have to be sponsored financially by the government and conducted by farm management specialists. Government credit or government guarantee of bank loans would have to be made conditional upon presentation and execution of suitable farm adjustment plans.

Allocation

These changes would improve resource allocation. Without them pre-season pricing in times of contracting or rapidly-shifting demand will become anachronistic and a virtual subsidy for mis-directed resources. Looking ahead, and not back, is encouraged by appealing to the profit motive; tailored credit can alleviate temporary losses due to needed adjustments. If this legislative gap is not filled, Ontario may find itself in a situation where outright control of production is required to prevent chronic surpluses.

Finally, there is inter-provincial competition to consider. With no similar marketing legislation in other provinces excepting B.C., Ontario's canned goods are being undersold in the domestic market, while the export market continues to be restricted by dollar shortages. This inter-provincial competition may be a strong argument for federal legislation; the 1937 decision of the Privy Council may have been wrong in effect after all. The Ontario Marketing Act has worked fairly well so far, but its real merit has yet to be tested against a background of economic adversity. This testing may be close at hand because of glutted inventories and severe inter-provincial competition.

—*Alberta Government Photo*

SECONDARY INDUSTRY thrives in the West. Photo shows girls at work in an Alberta clay products factory, producing for all-Canada trade.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

"Regulated Capitalism"

By P. M. RICHARDS

LAST week in this space I outlined the aims of the economic planners surrounding President Truman, and their belief that bigger and better government planning and direction can prevent depressions and assure everyone a more abundant life, as set forth in a series of three articles in the *Wall Street Journal*, and undertook to present this week a summary of the means by which these ends are to be achieved. It is true that most citizens do not take the planners very seriously, as it is evident that, for both political and financial reasons, there is no present prospect that any such "master plan" bill can be put through Congress.

But the point is, as the *Journal* shows, that the planners intend to move step by step and win so much popular support for each as they go that the development of any effective opposition is made impossible. Since everything the United States does towards building the super welfare-state may be expected to exert a strong influence on Canada and other western countries, the planners' aims clearly deserve our attention.

Mr. Truman's planners have developed a theory of "regulated capitalism". They believe the government should work out a master schedule for "full" production, "full" employment, "full" consumption, and "full" spending. They would carry out this schedule with the aid of government-guaranteed markets, government-created jobs and subsidies and with more government-run social welfare and security plans. Private business would be free to go ahead on its own, they say, so long as it fitted in with the government's "master plan". Where private enterprise failed to go "far enough" or went "too far", the government would step in with penalties and inducements to keep things going according to plan.

Here is what, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, the brain trusters think the government should have the power to do. On the production front, the government would see that factory owners and farmers shift production to fit a national plan. This would mean that they would produce less of goods in plentiful supply and more of scarce commodities. Under this scheme, the government would even promote new types of goods when consumers had more money than ways they wanted to spend it. If the markets for new automobiles, refrigerators and radios were filled, and a depression threatened because sales were declining, the government would encourage the output of new products it believed people would buy.

To step up production, or cut it in any industry to fit the master plan, the government would do various things. It would ease tax burdens on industries it wanted to develop. This would be done by permitting expenses for expansion to be deducted from taxable income at a faster rate than usual.

The government would offer easy credit and guaranteed markets to industries it wanted to expand. In some cases it would give outright subsidies. It would work out ways to channel private savings into those favored industries. It would increase government-paid-for research to reduce costs and increase profits in those industries. It would assure abundant raw materials at "reasonable" prices to favored industries.

Security for Everybody

In the consumption field, the government would "guarantee" everyone a job, a place to live, medical care, a minimum standard of living, training to do a job, an education, pay while unemployed or sick, and pensions for those too old to work. The master plan would set U.S. production at a level high enough to give every "employable" a job. Increased income and government aid would ensure medical care, education, training, and unemployment, sickness and old-age payments. Minimum wage laws and price regulations would ensure a good standard of living. A government-sponsored building program would ensure place to live.

In the field of markets, the government would "guarantee" basic industries and farmers a constant minimum market for their goods at "fair" prices. It would ensure markets by a long-range schedule of government buying at guaranteed prices, a federal construction program, federal aid to develop new industries that would use surplus basic commodities, and by continued foreign aid programs. The planners see big new markets for farm products by increasing the amount of food the average man eats.

In the long run, the big question is how such overall planning and direction affect the individual willingness to work and produce and thus the total volume of goods and services that can be distributed and enjoyed. Thus in the final analysis it all depends on the people themselves; the best government in the world cannot distribute more than the people produce. However, the immediate trend is undoubtedly towards more of the "welfare state".

Pipeline Will Open Markets, Help Dollar Shortage

By L. J. ROGERS

Imperial Oil's projected pipeline to the Lakehead from the Alberta oil fields will help with our dollar difficulty by bringing western Canadian oil into the eastern Canadian and American markets. It will be a new source of prosperity for the west and will help eastern steelmen who must provide pipe.

LAST WEEK'S brief statement by Imperial Oil's H. H. Hewetson that his company is actively pursuing plans to extend its oil pipeline system from Edmonton right through to the Great Lakes in the "near future" may prove to be the most important pronouncement of the year, in its long-range implications for Canada's future development.

According to observers close to the oil industry the pipeline which Imperial now plans to have in operation possibly by 1951 may, among other benefits, provide a permanent solution to Canada's trade imbalance with the United States. They point out that the 130,000 barrels of oil which the new line will bring into the Ontario-Manitoba markets will allow this country to cut its oil imports in half—thus at one stroke saving Canada some one hundred and fifty million U.S. dollars a year. (Petroleum and its products today represent Canada's biggest single U.S. dollar import item, having a total value estimated at around $300 millions in 1948.)

That it is possible for Imperial to think of a pipeline to the Great Lakes by perhaps mid-1951 is dramatic proof that Alberta oil possibilities have expanded far beyond the expectations held by the most optimistic observers a few months ago. The Hewetson announcement is predicated on an Alberta oil output of around 170,000 barrels a day by 1951 (to supply both the line and the present Alberta-B.C. market seems hard to justify when you look at Alberta's present production of just under 50,000 barrels daily). But the big Oklahoman isn't given to over-optimism, and oilmen can show you how his implied prediction can be verified without too many "ifs".

First, they point out that present Alberta output figures are misleading in that they reflect tight conservation quotas, further cut down by temporary proration caused by marketing problems. If Alberta's 700 present producing wells were even allowed to produce up to their allowable figures, output today would reach 75,000 barrels at once—while a more generous, though still safe, system of allowables could permit present production to reach 100,000 barrels a day. The Redwater field, where some fifty wells are currently choked back under an emergency proration to yield only about ten thousand barrels daily, could turn out thirty thousand barrels a day whenever market demand permits the government to let this field return to its original schedule of allowables.

In one recent week, eight Redwater wells were completed for production with a combined open flow potential of just under fourteen thousand barrels a day. Under the sternest conservation code, these new wells would be allowed at least five thousand barrels production—and this week's record will be duplicated and surpassed many times in coming months as the Redwater drilling program goes ahead.

From Redwater

Redwater, then, can be expected to provide a big chunk of the production which Imperial expects to be available when its line goes through in 1951—possibly as much as 75,000 barrels a day. The rest will come from Leduc-Woodbend, counted on for at least forty thousand barrels, and from the galaxy of potential new plains fields now being tested. Tops on this list, of course, is Golden Spike, where Imperial's discovery well showed an open flow potential of 12,000 barrels a day.

Others that may become major factors within the next year include Bon Accord, Whitemud and Joseph Lake, three discoveries which complete the ring of fields that now surrounds Edmonton plus two promising shows to the south-east at Stettler and Craigmyle.

Granted then, that the oil will be available when the pipeline is ready to take it, what are the economics of the project—how will Imperial justify the expenditure of the $120 millions which it will cost to lay a line 1,200 miles from Edmonton, via Regina and Winnipeg to the Great Lakes? To estimate the potentialities of the line, the writer assumed that the diameter of the line will be at least 16 inches, as large as that already planned to reach from Edmonton to Regina, and that most of its capacity will be pushed through to the Great Lakes, with only minor diversions en route.

With such a line Imperial would presumably supply its present refinery at Regina, its suggested new refinery at Winnipeg, and its big Sarnia plant with oil at prices as low or lower than crude now costs at these points. At Sarnia, Imperial now receives some 50,000 barrels a day by a direct connection into the U.S. pipeline network, with cost unofficially estimated at $3.20 a barrel. Observers believe that the proposed pipeline, with its lake tanker connections, will be able to lay oil down in Sarnia at a comparable price—of which around $1.00 a barrel will represent transport cost, leaving a field price of around $2.20 at Edmonton.

Under present plans, the line will likely carry 130,000 barrels in its first section 450 miles from Edmonton to Regina, where perhaps 20,000 barrels may be drawn off to supply the Saskatchewan market. At Winnipeg, 350 miles further east, another 10,000 barrels or so will be delivered for the Manitoba market. (The line will be a common carrier, selling and carrying crude for other producers and refiners besides Imperial where possible.)

Around 100,000 barrels a day will arrive at the Great Lakes for distribution in lake territory, of which half might logically be earmarked for Imperial's own Sarnia refinery, with the remainder going either to other Ontario refineries, or earning U.S. dollars directly in the American markets on the upper lakes.

Impact of the giant project will be felt in almost every section of the Canadian economy. Last year, our over-all U.S. dollar deficit was around $300 millions. By cutting this in half, the pipeline could strengthen the position of Canada, and indirectly, other Commonwealth countries, very greatly at a time when such help will be direly needed. Construction of the pipeline itself will mean new business for steel makers and fabricators, since most of the $120,000,000 budget will be spent in Canada. By trebling the present market for oil, the pipeline will mean a big boost in earnings for the whole Alberta oil industry, even though the proposed field price will be somewhat below today's $3.45 per barrel figure.

By making available cheaper petroleum products in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the line will put many millions of dollars into the pockets of prairie farmers. The task of moving 36 million barrels of oil down the lakes each year will mean a minor boom in lake shipping—while the actual job of constructing the line and its auxiliary facilities will mean many jobs for prairie dwellers during the 12 months or more that construction will require.

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Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1949, payable 15th July, 1949, to shareholders of record 15th June, 1949.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 18th, 1949.

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 30th June, 1949, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 2nd July, 1949, to shareholders of record 3rd June, 1949.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 18th, 1949.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Golden Manitou Typical Example Of Vital Importance Of Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

A TYPICAL example of what the mining industry means to the Canadian economy is found in the Golden Manitou Mines' operation—a zinc-gold-lead-silver producer in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec—and H. W. Knight, president, in the company's report for 1948, which incidentally shows tonnage milled and dollar value of sales at a record high, provides shareholders with some very enlightening information as to the cost of bringing into production a new mine, and as far as possible brings home to them the importance of the dollar circulation set in motion by the creation of new money through this new producer. Incorporated in 1941, Golden Manitou has expended $2,204,701 in equipping the property for production. Since milling commenced in August, 1942, the company has milled 1,808,907 tons of ore, and the metals produced were valued at $11,631,348. As these were all marketed in the United States they provided Canada with an equivalent value in U.S. dollars.

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The employees are the largest beneficiaries of an operating mine, the Golden Manitou head points out, and states that the company has paid out $4,098,192 in wages up to the end of 1948. Employment is provided for 300 persons, of whom 11 are engineers, seven office employees, 20 skilled at mechanical, electrical and buildings trades, while 160 have become proficient at some phase of the mining operation, learning their trade at the company's plant. Next in importance to the employees is the purchase of supplies, Mr. Knight states, and these amounted to $3,252,996, spread over every province of the Dominion. Transportation is a large item totalling $1,881,476, being principally freight charges on concentrates to the smelters, with electric power costing $537,558. The company has paid $365,774 in Dominion and provincial taxes, exclusive of duty, excise and sales taxes, and a further amount of $359,334 was deducted from the employees' earnings and remitted to the Income Tax Department in payment of personal taxes.

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As the employees' wages are turned over many times in the purchase of goods and services which living and community life demands, the Golden Manitou president emphasizes that it is impossible to fully assess the importance and ramifications of the "chain reaction" of dollar circulation that is set in motion through bringing into production a new mine. Mr. Knight stresses the fact that the basic production of gold, silver and base metals is non-competitive with existing industry, and as such is entitled to the maximum assistance possible from both Provincial and Federal governments, and also contends that the great undeveloped areas in Northern Canada can only be settled and developed by intensive prospecting, resulting in new mines which in turn benefit the economy of the Dominion as a whole. Further he makes clear that excessive and duplicate taxation is gradually drying up risk capital that was formerly available to support the prospector in the field, and which, to a large degree created the many prosperous mines across the country.

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A net profit of $704,386, equivalent to 23.47 cents per share, is shown by Golden Manitou Mines for 1948. Costs during the period were reduced from $5.25 in 1947 to $4.49 in spite of increased supply costs. Value of production for the year totalled $2,861,226. As of December 31, 1948, current assets amounted to $1,419,833 as against current liabilities of $544,712, leaving net working capital of $875,121, as compared with $208,189 at the end of 1947. The initial dividend payment of five cents per share was made in October, and a similar payment was made January 3, 1949. Ore reserves have been maintained at a constant level by keeping development work in pace with the production rate. Development during the year brought in 432,490 tons of ore, providing an increase of 88,000 tons over the reserve figure for the previous year, total ore reserves at January 1, 1949, being 1,033,607 tons, and this is accessible ore only.

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McIntyre Porcupine Mines—Canada's third largest producer of gold—in the year ended March 31 had a net profit of $304 per share, the same as in the preceding 12 months. Ore treated amounted to 690,000 tons for a total value of $6,813,937, an average of $9.87 per ton. In the previous year 624,000 tons were treated for a production of $6,588,156, an average per ton of $10.56. "The year under review continued to test our powers of endurance," comments Balmer Neilly, president. "To meet current difficulties represented in part by rising costs and, until near the end of the year, the continued shortage of men, and at the same time balance dividend disbursements with earnings, we were faced with the necessity of increasing production to an extent that further encroached upon our ore reserves," he adds. Net working capital at March 31, 1949, amounted to $28,106,660, as compared with

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CONTINUING the downtrend in evidence in the first quarter of this year, a further slight decline was shown in wholesale prices in Canada in April, according to the general wholesale price index number published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index was down one-tenth of a point from March and 2.1 points from the high reached in December, but 8.6 points above the April index last year.

The index for April this year, on the base 1926 = 100, stood at 157.5 as compared with 157.6 in March, 159.6 in December and 148.9 in April last year. As compared with the preceding month, decreases were recorded for all group indexes with the exception of vegetable products.

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Canada had a sales balance of $800,000 on her trade in securities with other countries in March as compared with a purchase balance of $1,200,000 in the preceding month. In March last year, sales and purchases were in balance. Sales balanced purchases in the first quarter of this year in contrast to net purchases of $5,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1948. Sales to all countries in March amounted to $14,600,000 as compared with $11,400,000 in February and $15,600,000 in March last year, while the purchases totalled $13,800,000 compared with $12,600,000 in February and $15,600,000 a year ago. First quarter sales totalled $44,400,000 compared with $45,100,000, and the purchases, $44,400,000 compared with $50,100,000. (D.B.S.)

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Industrial activity, as measured by the Canadian Bank of Commerce index (1937 = 100) rose again in April, for the second time this year. The increase over March to 158 was due to higher production of wood products, automotive vehicles, medium and light iron and steel. Declines were registered in miscellaneous goods and non-metallic minerals.

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Department store sales advanced seven per cent during the week ending May 21 over the corresponding week. Largest gain of 14 per cent was shown in Alberta, followed by British Columbia with a rise of 10 per cent, Maritime Provinces seven per cent, Quebec and Ontario each six per cent, Saskatchewan five per cent, and Manitoba four per cent. (D.B.S.)

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Domestic disappearance of butter, including dairy and whey butter in March amounted to 23,500,000 pounds, a decline of 3,250,000 pounds or 12.5 per cent from the same month last year. On a per capita basis the domestic disappearance amounted to 1.80 pounds as against 2.08 a year ago. (D.B.S.)

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Canada's civilian labor force increased 74,000 in the 12 months between March 1948 and March this year to reach the highest figure for late winter in the four years since the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook its quarterly labor force surveys. On March 5 this year the labor force is estimated at 4,899,000 compared with 4,825,000 a year earlier, and 4,706,000 two years ago.

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Output of steel ingots in April was lower than the record monthly tonnage produced in March but higher than in the corresponding month last year. Reflecting the growth in output over last year, cumulative figures for the first four months rose 6.4 per cent over the same period of 1948. (D.B.S.)

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$27,956,217 a year previous, but these figures do not contain any market valuation for the holding of 1,200,000 shares of Belleterre Quebec Mines. Ore reserves of 3,547,363 tons compare with 3,778,663 tons a year ago. Cost-aid of $300,342 was received in the last fiscal year.

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Net profit of $213,424, equal to 7.71 cents per share, is reported by Coniaurum Mines for 1942, as compared with $69,288, or 2.5 cents per share in the preceding year. The tonnage treated in 1948 amounted to 129,175 tons, having an average grade of $9.48 per ton, as compared to 116,220 tons, of $8.72 per ton for 1947. The tonnage milled was gradually stepped up to 400 tons daily towards the end of the year, as against the wartime low of approximately 269 tons daily, in 1945. The increased tonnage, together with government cost-aid, enabled the company to report a profitable year, J. M. Cunningham-Dunlop, president, states. Net working capital, including supplies, with securities at market value at the year end and Emergency Assistance receivable amounted to $1,016,170, which is $14,495 higher than a year previous. At December 31 broken ore reserves were 77,778 tons grading 0.28 ozs. per ton, an increase of 8,282 tons over the preceding year. Unbroken ore reserves at the end of the year are estimated to be 230,885 tons with an average grade of 0.225 ozs. per ton.

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"Our present need then is the removal of the export embargo and the right to market our product at current world prices," Balmer Neilly, president, of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, comments in the annual report after pointing out that in almost every country other than Canada and the United States, the price of gold in terms of currency has been raised appreciably. Those responsible for the maintenance of so called "managed currency" are still busy in an effort, through legislation and regulations, to convert "zero" into something concrete, Mr. Neilly states, that will in their opinion, provide a suitable substitute for gold when used as a standard or measure of value. He goes on to add that strange as it may seem the public has been slow in recognizing the futility of this effort, and points out that practical necessity is now bringing it into focus and the battle between onerous and subtle regulations and the general reacceptance of gold as the international standard or measure of value, is clearly joined.

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While operating loss increased in 1948, the location of new ore that is now being mined at a profit is encouraging, E. G. Kinkel, president, states in the annual report of Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines. The net loss last year amounted to $285,017 as compared with a loss of $162,134 in 1947. Tonnage decreased from 210,045 tons to 186,635 tons and recovery decreased from $1,284,528 to $1,096,470. There was also a decrease in the grade of ore produced from $6.115 per ton to $5.875 per ton, (not including relief of approximately 30 cents per ton under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act). The mine manager's report on blocked ore reserves has eliminated substantial amounts of ore reported as ore reserves in prior years, including last year. Ore reserves are reported at 79,376 tons with an average grade of $9.87. Ore in place is calculated at 61,601 tons averaging $11.20. The balance sheet as at December 31, shows net working capital of $352,324. Current assets total $444,527 and liabilities $92,202.

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C. O. Stee, president, New Jason Mines, reports that the porphyry vein (discovered last year) has been intersected in the crosscut at the 500-foot level. The first three samples assayed $116.20 over 24 inches, $14.70 over 18 inches and $61.60 over 18 inches. The drill hole which intersected this vein previous to the crosscut returned $22.75 over four feet. As previously pointed out the new vein was first intersected on the 700-foot level where six ore sections having a total length of 630 feet were developed in some 900 feet of drifting. Four ore shoots were exposed on the 600-foot horizon with a total length of 430 feet and both faces at that time still in ore.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

By Haruspex

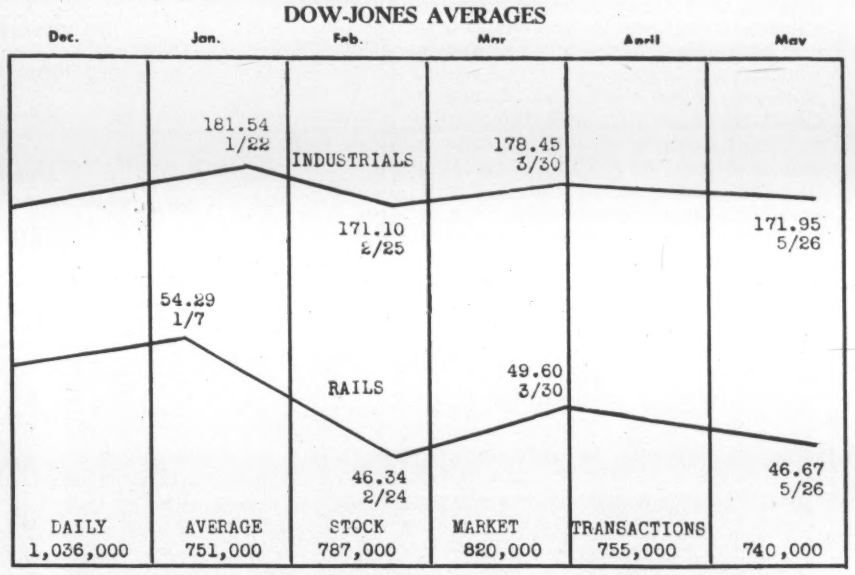
COMMON stocks continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse American legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, we expect psychology to improve in the course of the months ahead, with ensuing better prices for stocks.

During the halcyon months of 1929 Burroughs Adding Machine capital shares sold at 96 on $2.34 per-share earnings, to yield 2.2 per cent. Today the capital shares of this company sell at 14 on $2.52 per-share earnings, to yield but slightly under 6 per cent. This illustration, which could be repeated up and down the line with respect to other stocks, is an excellent example of the mercurial American temperament.

In 1929 America, from its major business executives and bankers to the shoeshine boy on the corner, was convinced that a permanent plateau of good times and universal comity had arrived. Today it is difficult to find any citizens, in any walk of life, who can visualize other than a sore and troubled future for the United States of America.

Under the optimism bred by the first viewpoint, there was an eager demand for common stocks, not only in exchange for cash holdings, but even for borrowed capital. Brokers' loans soared to over $9 billion. Under the pessimism bred by the present viewpoint, not only are borrowings negligible, investors are strongly in cash positions.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
A quarterly dividend of fifty cents on each share of $25.00 par value has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1949 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1949.
Montreal, May 25, 1949
S. C. SCADDING, *Secretary*

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1949, on all issued common shares of the Company, payabe on Saturday the 25th day of June, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1949.
By Order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW, Secretary.
TORONTO, May 23rd, 1949.

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City and County of Saint John, N.B.	3½	1965-69	99.50	3.54
City of Port Alberni, B.C.	3	1959-68	91.41	3.75
The Edmonton School District No. 7	3½	1965	100.00	3.50
Portage La Prairie School District No. 10	4	1960	103.125	3.65
School District No. 53 (Terrace), B.C.	3½	1950-69	97.97	3.75
Town of Dorval, P.Q.	3	1963	95.57	3.40
Town of Newcastle, N.B.	3¾	1969	101.00	3.68
Township of Scarborough	3¾	1965	100.00	3.75
Township of Tarentorus, Ont.	4	1949-63	100.00	4.00

We offer these securities as principals. Prices quoted "and accrued interest".

Circulars containing financial statistics and details of each of these offerings will be forwarded promptly on request by telephone or mail.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED
Notice of Dividend
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1949, payable on July 15, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1949.
By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable June 15th, 1949 to shareholders of record at close of business June 15th, 1949.
(Signed) W. S. Barber, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1949 payable July 2, 1949 to shareholders of record June 2, 1949.
By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN, Secretary.
Montreal, May 27, 1949.

An Enterprise of
National Importance

We offer as agents
THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY
4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, $50 par
Price, at market approximately $46.50, plus brokerage to yield 4.30%

Metals — chemicals — pulp and paper — these are typical of the mighty industries attracted to the area served by "Shawinigan" by the magnet of plentiful, dependable power, creating new population, houses, stores, trade — all the elements of a nation's growth. Their securities therefore are regarded as among the safest and most attractive investments available.

"Shawinigan", one of the largest producers of hydro-electric power in the world, is now carrying out a program of capital expansion which will greatly increase productive capacity and earning power.

For attractive yield and security of principal, we recommend Shawinigan Water and Power bonds for investment.

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LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN
50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

ABOUT INSURANCE

Valuable Low-Cost Cover Under Double Indemnity Provision

By GEORGE GILBERT

One of the popular additional benefits which have been made available in recent years to holders of life insurance policies on payment of a very small extra premium is the Double Indemnity provision under which double the face amount of the policy is payable if death is due to injuries caused by accidental means.

IN view of the constantly increasing number of sudden and violent deaths taking place on our streets and highways, and the publicity given such happenings, it is not surprising that the double indemnity provision which a person may have included in his life insurance policy makes a strong appeal even to men in the best of health who while they may feel that the contingency of total disability or death by disease is rather a remote one, see too many examples of death by accident not to be aware of the need for such coverage. That makes them glad to pay a dollar or two additional per thousand to have their insurance policy pay double the face amount in the event of death by accident.

Although the popular form of double indemnity clause in general use covers almost any death due to injuries caused by accidental means, there are certain deaths which are not considered as due to accidental means and they are specifically excluded from the coverage such as death by self-destruction, sane or insane, death from bodily or mental infirmity, death from ptomaines, death from bacterial infections, except pyogenic infections which occur with and through an accidental cut or wound.

In some cases there may also be certain limiting exceptions which restricts the coverage by excluding specified deaths which may be due to "accidental means" but which the company for some reason does not wish to cover, such as death from taking poison, death on military or naval service, war or any act of war, aerial navigation, submarine accidents, violation of law, or homicide, whether intentional or unintentional.

With regard to the "violation of law" exception, it is well known that an insurance company would hesitate to refuse payment of double indemnity if a man was killed because he exceeded the speed limit while driving a car, or because he failed to stop at a "stop" street, but it is regarded as against public policy to pay a bonus for the more flagrant law violations.

In a recent case a prominent life life insurance company issued a policy for the face amount of $5,000 and which provided for the payment of an additional $5,000 if the death of the insured occurred "as a result, directly and independently of all other causes, of bodily injury, effected solely through external, violent and accidental means, . . . provided, however, that no accidental death benefit shall be payable if such death resulted . . . directly or indirectly from bodily or mental infirmity or disease in any form."

On Nov. 20 1944, the insured, 71 years of age, fell down stairs in his home. He suffered a fractured right hip, three broken ribs, and a large bruise on the side of his head. He was confined thereafter to his bed, grew progressively worse, and died on Jan. 8, 1945. The insurance company having refused to pay the accidental death benefit, the insured's widow, who was the beneficiary under the policy, brought suit to recover the double indemnity.

Evidence At Trial

At the trial the claimant produced evidence that the insured had ascended a few steps when he slipped and fell down the stairs, after a vain attempt to save himself by clutching at a hanging curtain. There was also testimony that the steps had been waxed. The insured's attending physician testified that he had checked the insured's blood pressure a couple of times and found it to be normal for a man of his age—150 systolic and 80 diastolic—that he did not have any coronary disease, and that while his arteries were a little hard, they were not, in the opinion of the witness, out of the way for a man of 71.

While the insured had had a stroke five years before, claimant's uncontradicted evidence established that thereafter he had been in excellent systemic health, had never been in bed due to any illness, and had not had any attacks of vertigo. The physician testified that in his opinion the cause of death was the fractured hip, the fractured ribs, the bruises on his head, shock due to a fall downstairs, and that he did not think there was any contributing cause.

Confronted with the death certificate he had signed, in which he had inserted under the caption "Contributing Causes" the words: "Cerebral hemorrhage with paralysis rt. leg and arm; duration 5 years," the doctor stated that by contributory causes he was referring merely to "other conditions."

While the verdict at the trial was in favor of the claimant beneficiary, the court nevertheless decided that the claimant's evidence did not sufficiently meet the terms of the policy upon which the insurance company's liability was conditioned. From that decision the claimant appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

It was held by that court that under the terms of the policy where it appears that the death of the insured resulted from accidental injury acting in conjunction with a pre-existing and substantial physical infirmity, recovery must be denied; and that the claimant has the burden of showing that death was caused solely by external and accidental means, and if the proof points to a pre-existing infirmity or abnormality which may have been a contributing factor, claimant must also produce evidence to exclude that possibility.

But it was also held that there was no evidence that at the time of the fall the insured had any circulatory disturbance which might have produced a momentary instability or that the fall was caused in any manner other than by his slipping on a waxed step. Accordingly, judgment of the trial court was reversed, with directions to enter judgment on the verdict. (56 Atlantic 2d. 76.)

Where the payment of a claim under the double indemnity provision of a life policy is contested on the ground that the insured committed suicide, it is known that our courts will give effect to the legal presumption against suicide. In a case which came before the Nova Scotia Supreme Court in connection with the double indemnity clause in a life policy, it was held that the finding of the jury that the insured came to his death by accident—the circumstances being as consistent with a finding of accident as of suicide, and there being a legal presumption against the imputation of crime in the absence of evidence to the contrary—was not to be disturbed, and judgment was given against the insurance company.

In another case action was taken by the widow beneficiary claiming accidental death benefits under the double indemnity provision of a life policy held by her husband who came to his death by a gunshot wound incurred at a shooting gallery in Sunnyside Amusement Park, Toronto, the shot being fired from a 22 target rifle, supplied by the gallery, into the temporal area of the head at close range. It was held that on the evidence the facts proved were consistent with a finding of suicide and inconsistent with a finding of accidental death, and the action was dismissed with costs. (1947 I.L.R. 154).

THE Casualty Company of Canada
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A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
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BUILDING MATERIALS ARE UP 117%
HOME FURNISHINGS ARE UP 64%
LABOR WAGES ARE UP 72%
FIRE INSURANCE should be checked periodically to see that there is adequate protection!
The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

THIRTY FEET OR FIFTY FEET? *This girl's foot reaction is being timed. Stopping her car in a hurry can mean the difference between a bad scare and a bad accident. A light on this machine flashes — and a stop watch records her speed in applying the brakes.*

STEADY THERE! *A light flashes if the stylus held in the driver's hand touches either side of the groove. This test measures steadiness . . . the ability to hold a car on a narrow path.*

WHEN SECONDS COUNT MOST!

A second's lag in reaction time may make the difference between a safe stop and damage or injury. And that difference constitutes careful, safer driving. When drivers by means of tests, learn how long it takes them to stop they're potentially more careful drivers . . . it's a fact that 'forewarned is forearmed'!

That is the thought behind the operation of the mobile driver testing unit designed by John Labatt Limited—part of a campaign, planned in the interests of public safety, to reduce the toll of accidents.

A noted Canadian safety authority says: "A vitally important part of an effective traffic safety programme—is education. The equipment and personnel that have been provided have enabled us to make a very useful beginning. Courses for high school students are now under way in several Canadian schools."

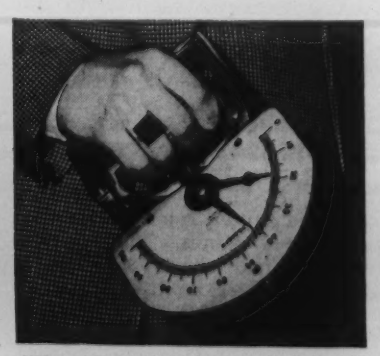
HOW DO YOU RATE AS A DRIVER?

Motor vehicle records show that more accidents are caused by drivers than by road conditions and mechanical trouble. How safe a driver are you? Try this quiz...

1. *How many feet per second does a car travel at 30 miles an hour?*
   (a) 36.7 feet
   (b) 44.0 feet
   (c) 51.3 feet
2. *How long does the average driver take to apply his brakes?*
   (a) 1/10 second
   (b) 1/2 second
   (c) 3/4 second
3. *What distance is covered in bringing an average car travelling at 50 miles per hour to a complete stop?*
   (a) 100.5 feet
   (b) 164.0 feet
   (c) 242.5 feet

ANSWERS: (3-c) (2-c) (1-b)

SHE'S LOOKING THREE WAYS *at once—It's vital to be able to see vehicles approaching from each side.*



STRONG ENOUGH? *A hand grip of at least 50 pounds is considered necessary for safe driving.*

Labatt's BREWERS SINCE 1832

PUBLISHED BY THE PIONEERS OF DRIVER TRAINING IN CANADA, JOHN LABATT LIMITED

Prices Should Be Slashed Before Pound Is Cut

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

There is a growing body of opinion in favor of cutting the exchange rate of the pound sterling, to help the British sell more goods abroad and ease the dollar problem. But U.K. Treasury officials, Bank of England officers and much City of London opinion is opposed.

London.

SINCE SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS'S forceful statement in Rome recently that "sterling revaluation is neither necessary nor will it take place", the worldwide belief that a change is inevitable, if not imminent, is strengthening. The reasons for this belief are both economic and political. Economically, it is said that the rigidity of Britain's cost structure leaves no alternative to devaluation since the American "recession" has reduced dollar prices substantially. Politically, it is doubted whether the British government is in a position to hold out against American demands for devaluation which are assuming the character of an organized campaign.

Either despite or because of the Americans' insistence, the City of London in general supports the stand of the Treasury and the Bank of England. For one thing, devaluation of the European currencies is linked in the U.S. Treasury's mind with the idea of interconvertibility of the European currencies. This admirable objective is more limited than the plan worked out in the Anglo - American negotiations in Washington in December 1945 which resulted in the disastrous sterling-dollar convertibility experiment of July-August 1947—a condition of Britain's postwar dollar loan.

That experience is not likely to be forgotten here; and it colors the City's judgment of any American solution to this country's financial problems, including devaluation and inter-convertibility.

Many British exporters, however, favor devaluation, because their prices are too high and their wage and other costs are rigid. British goods can no longer be sold in the lower-price American markets on a scale which offers any hope of closing the dollar gap by 1952—or, indeed, ever. So, runs the argument, we must bring sterling prices down to, or below, dollar levels, by making the pound equal, say, 3 dollars, instead of 4. At present there is little incentive even to attempt to push sales in North America when the soft-currency countries, lacking dollars, are still willing to pay well in sterling.

As the bankers see it, this argument is by no means conclusive. In the first place, the City is justly proud of the recovery of the world status of the pound in 1948, after the collapse of confidence during the "convertibility crisis" of 1947. (The Swedish kronor, for instance, was a hard currency after the war, but last year sterling was "hard" in Sweden, and elsewhere.) True, the campaign against the pound in recent months has done it no good—and it is doing British trade no good, for orders in North America are being held up in the belief that the dollar value of goods bought will have depreciated before those goods are sold to the final buyer.

But the City is not convinced that confidence would be restored by devaluation to a "realistic" rate: on the contrary, the demonstrated inability of the pound to maintain its postwar recovery might raise doubts of its ability to settle at a lower level. The international financial business which London hopes to regain in competition with New York (and whose revival since 1946 has been quite heartening) could hardly flourish in such an atmosphere.

The Argument

The basic argument against devaluation can be briefly summarized thus:

The level of physical imports needed to maintain industrial production (raw materials) and the vitality of the people (foodstuffs) is relatively inflexible. The classical procedure whereby higher import prices "discourage" imports does not, therefore, apply. Inevitably, devaluation of the pound would mean an increase in the cost of these necessary imports. (Substitution of soft-currency supplies would, of course, economize dollars, but it, too, has the disadvantage, that it tends to raise soft-currency prices.)

It would be necessary substantially to raise the volume of exports even to maintain dollar earnings on a devalued sterling, and to increase dollar earnings to the required extent sterling exports would have to break into the dollar markets on a much bigger scale. As U.K. manufactures make up only a tiny fraction of North America's purchases at present, it might be possible to double or quadruple the volume of sales without much difficulty, at lower dollar prices.

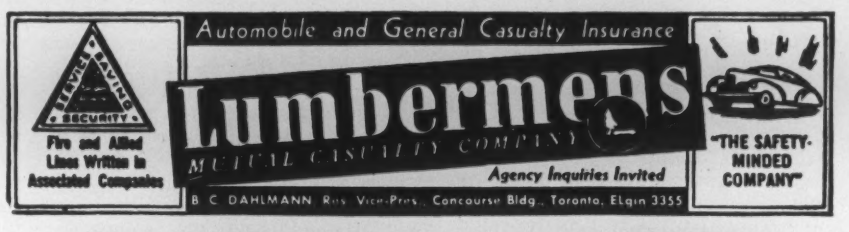
But what of the sterling area's commodities, of far more importance to the U.S.A. than the U.K.'s manufactured goods? Is there any reason to suppose that America would buy appreciably more rubber, tin and other non-ferrous metals, wool, jute, cocoa, etc., if their prices were lower? More probably, the dollar earnings from these commodities would fall.

The U.S.A. has undertaken to finance development of raw material production in the colonial territories of Britain and the other imperial European powers. She is, perhaps, entitled to demand that the capital expenditures shall not be unduly burdensome, and that the materials, when produced, shall not be unduly dear. But these considerations have nothing to do with solving Europe's dollar problem.

The U.S.A. is moving, haltingly at present, from the position where she was mainly self-sufficient in raw materials to the position of a major importer of raw materials. It is therefore in America's interest to buy her raw materials cheaply. It is also in her interest, as a nation, to sell her goods abroad at the higher prices which would result, in present conditions, from devaluation of other currencies.

Devaluation of sterling would mean, concurrently or very soon, devaluation of almost every other non-dollar currency in the world: in other words, appreciation of the dollar. The British government does not believe that this country can afford the deterioration of the terms of trade involved in a dearer dollar.

The alternative, according to banking opinion here, is to force the European countries, by sheer economic necessity, to show what they can do to lower prices. If they cannot break the rigidity of their price structures, then something else must break—most obviously their currencies. But it seems to be too early for that drastic step.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The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

IRON CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer is Sir Stafford Cripps; he states bluntly but not grammatically —"Sterling devaluation is neither necessary nor will it take place."

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CAN AND WILL FORM

THE GOVERNMENT

There is one great issue facing the electors on June 27th.

That issue is whether Canada is to have a Progressive Conservative Government or a Socialist Government.

This disaster can only be averted by an over-all majority for the Progressive Conservative Party.

A coalition of Liberals and C.C.F. must and will move towards outright socialism.

Your future—the future of Canada is at stake. Under the leadership of George Drew—"this can be the dawn of our greatest day."

Examine carefully the candidates who have been nominated by the Progressive Conservative Party. They are men of character and ability from all walks of life. Businessmen, farmers, labour and the professions have responded to the challenge to make secure our way of life. Compare them with other candidates. There is a wealth of experienced men and women from which a strong Progressive Conservative Government can be formed.

Only by your active participation in this election can you preserve your freedom.

Work and Vote for

Your

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE

Candidate

Published by the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada
141 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

CONSOLIDATED net earnings of $588,518, equal to $39.23 a share on preference stock and $8.79 a share on common, are reported by Silknit Ltd. for the year 1948. Profits compare with $435,724 for 1947 and are after income taxes of $495,196, provision of $50,142 made against future decline in inventory values (Australia) and dividends of $13,587 on preference shares of Australia Silknit Ltd. Although approximately three-quarters of the 1948 earnings arose from operations of Silknit Limited and its Canadian subsidiaries, a good improvement in earnings from the previous year was also reported by the English and Australian subsidiary companies.

The volume of net consolidated sales attained was not only greater than in 1947, but again reached a new all-time high, reports M. H. Epstein, president. Operations to date in 1949 compare favorably with 1948.

Financial position, notwithstanding substantial capital expenditures and acquisition of an additional Canadian subsidiary, was improved, with working capital of $2,553,356 at December 31, comparing with $2,043,179 a year ago. Current assets of $4,290,097 are an increase from $3,270,922 last year, while current liabilities are up from $1,227,743 to $1,736,741. Additions to fixed assets amounted to $291,300 in Canada and $135,000 in England and Australia, with net fixed assets after depreciation of $1,708,526 carried at $1,372,719.

•

V. J. SKUTT has been named president of the Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association and E. S. Adams has been made executive vice president in charge of agencies. This announcement was made by Dr. C. C. Criss, chairman of the board of directors.

•

THE first dictating machine to be manufactured in Canada recently came off the production line of Northern Electric's electronics division in Belleville, announced Col. R. D. Harkness, president of the Northern Electric Co., Ltd., in a joint statement with W. E. Ditmars, president of the Gray Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., makers of the Gray Audograph.

Arrangements were completed some months ago by which Northern Electric secured Canadian rights for the manufacture, sale, and service of the Audograph, a new type of dictating machine embodying entirely new principles.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

CANADIAN MASTER TAX GUIDE—C.C.H. Canadian Ltd.—$3.00.

THIS IS A comprehensive popular work interpreting, coordinating and explaining the complicated Dominion tax structure. The income tax is extraordinarily complicated this year because of the dual act.

Theoretically, the old Income War Tax Act sets the pattern for filing of returns for 1948, while the new Act provides the rules for taxation of income received after January 1, 1949. However, neither Act of itself tells a complete story, for 1948 or for 1949 because the new Act in some instances affects transactions completed before it came into force, e.g.; the carrying backward and forward of business losses, three-year exemption of co-operatives, lump sum payments made on account of loss of office or retirement, etc. On the other hand, the old Act still affects some transactions which will only be completed after the Act is effective.

Briefly the "Guide" brings the two current income tax Acts into focus. It gives a simple, factual statement of conclusions combining the laws with related regulations, directives and legal decisions, for popular use, with heavy citations included for professional use. The correlator table cross referencing the two acts both ways should make it of permanent reference value.

•

THE VEIL OF MONEY—by A. C. Pigou—Macmillan—$2.25.

THIS SHORT BOOK is "introductory"—for students and, perhaps, for some strenuous general readers. Parts of it, however, are not elementary. Nor is it directly concerned with the current economic situation, though, of course, a good deal of the material has a bearing on this. It is, in the main, general and academic.

Part I, under the heading Money, discusses, among other things, the role of the price system and the uses of money as an instrument for saving and for the contraction of loans. Part II, Money Income, attempts to disentangle the principal influences upon which the size of a country's money income depends. It contains chapters about the significance of money wage rates, money income in relation to foreign business dealings, war-time inflations and the policy of cheap money.

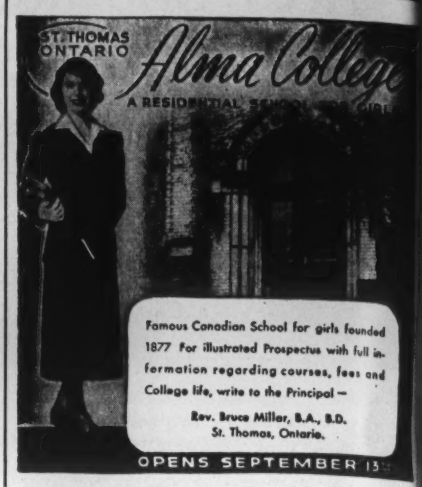
THEORIES OF WELFARE ECONOMICS—by Hla Myint—Saunders—$5.00.

THIS BOOK TRACES the development of welfare economic thought from Adam Smith to the present day. It is not, however, merely an historical study. It also attempts to find out what types of welfare analysis are likely to prove most useful for the purpose of practical economic policy.

Part I deals with the type of welfare economic problems and the method of approach suggested by the classical labor-theory outlook or the "man-against-nature" view of the economic problem. Part II deals with welfare analysis at the subjective level, which provisionally assumes that there is no further possibility of increasing the total quantity of resources, and concentrates on the possibilities of increasing economic welfare by a more efficient allocation of the given resources.

Part III is made up of one long chapter which considers the various proposals to broaden welfare economic analysis to include the problem of general social welfare at the ethical level. In the main, it is concerned with the question to what extent welfare economic analysis, based on the assumption of given wants, remains useful in a world of changing wants.

In conclusion, the author suggests that these three levels of welfare analysis each have rightful places in a comprehensive study of human welfare. Mr. Myint is Professor of Economics at Rangoon University.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